FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 218

9 November 1983

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ZAGLADIN: START CONTINUATION MAY BE RECONSIDERED

PM081457 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Nov 83 p 1

[J.M. Bik and R. van den Boogaard dispatch: "Deployment Would Also Endanger START"]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov -- The Soviet Union will view the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe as a reason to review its approach to all arms control talks, including the START talks in Geneva.

This emerged from statements by high-ranking Soviet party official Vadim Zagladin to Netherlands journalists in Moscow yesterday.

Zagladin repeated that the deployment of new NATO missiles "will eliminate the whole point" of the Geneva INF talks, which could then not be continued. Zagladin described the prospect, held out by the United States, that a few months after breaking off these negotiations in the event of deployment the Soviet Union will return to the negotiating table, as "an incorrect expectation."

"At present there is a basis for negotiations," said Zagladin, who in the last few days has been politically the "heaviest" Soviet representative with whom the Dutch parliamentary delegation has talked in Moscow. Zagladin did not rule out that the Soviet Union and the United States will want to negotiate on arms control in the future, but, he said, "It will then be a great deal more difficult, because the Americans will have deployed new arms, and so will we."

The deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe changes the whole strategic situation in the world, said Zagladin, who made it clear that Moscow would then have to give closer consideration to the continuation of the START talks. It is well known that the Soviet Union attaches strategic significance to the cruise and Pershing II missiles because these are able to reach Soviet territory.

Earlier this week the Dutch parliamentary delegation had "implicitly" understood from the Soviet representatives with whom they talked that in the event of deployment in Western Europe the START talks would be out of harm's way. However, no positive assurance of this was given.

For the first time yesterday the Soviet Union voiced its official assessment of the role the Netherlands plays in the NATO decisionmaking process on the new missiles. In a report published yesterday in the party newspaper PRAVDA describing talks with a Belgian Communist Party delegation in Moscow this week, it was said that Moscow "attaches great importance to the role which countries like Belgium and Holland play in the search for a way to avert a nuclear arms race in Europe."

Rumors that this assessment is linked with promises to reduce the nuclear threat to Belgium and the Netherlands as long as these two countries are prepared to postpone their decision on possible deployment were described as incorrect by well-informed Soviet sources in Moscow this morning.

NATO RATIONALE FOR EUROMISSILES 'DISGUISE'

AU081543 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 5-6 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Commentary by APN commentator Spartak Beglov: "Behind the Scenes of a Conspiracy"]

[Text] The publication in the English press of secret documents on the true background of the so-called NATO two-track decision to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe proves that from the very beginning U.S. and NATO diplomacy have considered a new rearmament spiral and that the Geneva negotiations have always been only a disguise of the true aim.

In recent days the politicians in Washington, London, and Bonn began as if by command to persuade the public that the deployment of American missiles is now unavoidable, for the sole purpose of "promoting the results at the negotiations in Geneva." As an "argument" in support of this, to put it mildly, paradoxical logic, they maintain that the fate of NATO depends on the capacity of the bloc to answer with "Euromissiles" to the Soviet SS-20's.

The story that the complementary rearmament is a "forced answer" of NATO to the SS-20's cannot of course stand up to examination. If so far anyone has not been convinced of that, the publication of the secret documents in THE OBSERVER (96 secret reports and telegrams of the U.S. Department of State) on 16 October of this year has put things right. These documents reveal that the resolution of January 1979 which was adopted by four presidents and premiers at their meeting in Guadeloupe was a consequence of the preceding NATO decision of June 1978 on the modernization of the nuclear potential of the NATO bloc. With this resolution they relied on the proposal of Pentagon to use Pershings and cruise missiles. The Americans justified this with the necessity of "increasing the forcing back [Zurueckdraengung]," which in the language of the Pentagon means nothing else but to achieve a military superiority over the USSR with the help of the "Euromissiles" by circumventing the SALT II treaty.

According to the documents, the British Government politicians joined the slogan of "modernization," as it gave them the opportunity to justify to the public their extraordinarily ambitious plan on increasing their own so-called "independent" nuclear forces. In London and on the other side, the documents state, they were so possessed by the priority of rearmament that they did not believe in the effectiveness of an agreement on control of Euromissiles.

Thus the aim "new missiles above all" was dominant from the beginning. Concerning the original motivation for the deployment of new American missiles, the opinion was that the exchange of the outdated Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 for the SS-20 in no way changed the balance of power. This is revealed by the documents. But when it became clear that the public protested against that more strongly and sharply than expected they brought up the argument on the "necessity of an answer to the SS-20's."

"An open but cynical policy," Yuriy Andropov stressed in his recent interview. "But the following can really not be understood: Those European politicians who, disrespecting the interests of their people and peace, help in implementing the ambitious militaristic plans of the U.S. Administration -- will they start to think?"

REMOVAL OF TACTICAL CHARGES 'NUCLEAR SNARE'

PM081426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The Nuclear Snare for Europe"]

[Text] The latest propaganda campaign designed to persuade the public that the United States is really filled with the desire to ease the nuclear threat to the European peoples has been extensively launched in the West recently. The pretext for this campaign was the decision to withdraw 1,400 U.S. nuclear charges from Europe over the next 5-6 years -- a decision taken at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held in Canada in late October.

Of course, the Nuclear Planning Group's decision has nothing to do with Washington's concern for peace, despite what they are trying to maintain across the ocean. Whatever demagogic ploys and cunning tricks the White House incumbent may resort to in his attempt to present the decision as a model of concern for the peoples' security, this is all nothing more than cheating, falsification, and direct deceit. It collapses like a house of cards when it is set alongside reality. That is why the United States and NATO are so afraid of the facts and are sparing no effort to conceal them from the peoples.

Yet it is not for nothing that it is said that facts will come out. You can try to hide them under a pile of loud statements, but they cannot be avoided. You have to turn to them to explain the real meaning of the stories of the alleged "reduction" of NATO nuclear arsenals that have inundated the bourgeois mass media or to discern through the smokescreen of deliberate deception the true gist of Washington's policy.

Indeed, nowadays scarcely anyone can doubt that the present Washington administration is steering an overtly militarist course aimed at breaking the equilibrium of forces in the world, securing superiority, and dictating the U.S. system to all and sundry. This has just been confirmed at the UN General Assembly session. The world community unanimously condemned the United States for its aggression against the independent soveriegn state of Grenada. Only the aggressor himself and a handful of his stooges in the Caribbean, the bloody Salvadoran regime, and Israel voted against the resolution submitted by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

Nonetheless, Washington is still hoping that it will succeed in misleading the peoples of the West European countries, intimidating them with stories of the "the Soviet military threat: and instilling a belief in the United States' "peacemaking efforts," thus breaking public resistance to the sinister plans to deploy almost 600 sophisticated U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons -- first-strike weapons, weapons of aggression -- on the continent. It is for just this bloody purpose that a cheating game has been undertaken over the announced withdrawal from Europe of some U.S. tactical nuclear charges.

First of all, we should put the question as follows: Will the NATO arsenal on the continent decrease or increase if the decision taken by the Nuclear Planning Group is ultimately implemented? There is just one answer to that question: It will increase.

In actual fact, according to U.S. press reports the United States, right now has up to 7,000 tactical nuclear charges in Europe. This figure has remained virtually unchanged for many years now. The reader may ask: How so? After all, 3 years ago the United States had already withdrawn 1,000 nuclear charges from the territory of West European countries. It withdrew them -- however not with a view to reducing them, but in order to modernize and improve its nuclear arsenal. At the time the nuclear munitions which were withdrawn were those whose storage life had already expired or which were designed for weapons systems that were being or had already been phased out (for instance the Honest John missiles). But the place of the withdrawn munitions was taken by far more sophisticated nuclear warheads for the new Lance missiles and the Mk61 aerial bombs -- 1,160 units in all. How's that for a reduction!...

The Pentagon and NATO Headquarters intended to play approximately the same trick this time. Once again it is planned to withdraw obsolete nuclear munitions or munitions designed for delivery vehicles that are no longer in use or that are being replaced by new ones right now. Thus, the Western press had pointed out that 300 nuclear mines which it was once planned to deploy on FRG territory -- although later for a number of reasons this was deemed inexpedient -- charges for the obsolete Nike Hercules air defense missiles, and so forth, are to be withdrawn.

According to some reports, in all the United States now has something in the order of 2,500 obsolete nuclear charges of various types in Europe. And so it is planned to withdraw 1,400 of these from European territory.

But the truth is that there will not actually be a real reduction in the number of U.S. nuclear charges in Europe. From 1984 through 1989 alone -- that is, the period when it is planned to effect the so-called "reduction" -- it is planned to bring into Europe 900 warheads for Pershing missiles, 500 warheads for ground-launched cruise missiles, up to 3,000 Mk61 aerial bombs, up to 300 neutron warheads for the Lance tactical missiles, about 1,200 neutron shells for 203.2-mm guns, and up to 1,000 shells for 155-mm guns. In the opinion of the West German bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST, according to Pentagon plans a total of 3,540 additional U.S. nuclear warheads will be delivered to West Europe by the end of the current decade.

That is what actually lies behind the White House chief's pompous statements about the question of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe. It is no accident that as informed a man as R. Kaiser, deputy chief editor of THE WASHINGTON POST, wrote in an article about the Reagan administration's foreign policy: "The United States has never disarmed unilaterally; for many years we have been steadily strengthening our nuclear potential." They are continuing to strengthen it now. The U.S. House of Representatives, under strong pressure from the administration, has just approved the start of the production of a qualitatively new system of first-strike nuclear arms -- the MX ICBM's. Some $2.2 billion have been earmarked for fiscal 1984 for the production of the first consignment of 21 of these missiles. In all, as is well known, it is planned to deploy 100 MX missiles with 10 warheads each and in addition 1,000 single-warhead Midgetman ICBM's.

In all, as the Western press has frequently reported, by 1990 the Pentagon plans to produce 17,000 nuclear warheads, over one-third of which are designated for West Europe. Its NATO allies do not intend to lag behind the United States. The French and British nuclear arsenals are being improved. For instance, according to a report in the London newspaper THE OBSERVER, the strike power of the Polaris missiles on nuclear-power submarines is secretly being doubled. This twofold increase is being achieved by equipping the Polaris with a new warhead created under the Chevaline project.

The facts thus attest that it is in fact a case not of some "reduction" of U.S. and NATO arsenals but of the bloc leaders' desire to rearm their troops in West Europe with new-generation nuclear systems with far more modern characteristics in terms of range, accuracy, and strike power. As one observer noted, the nuclear vegetable rows are being weeded in order to clear the way for sophisticated arms, primarily the Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

How to secure the deployment of this U.S. medium-range weapon was the primary subject of discussion at the Nuclear Planning Group session. Those taking part -- the NATO countries' foreign ministers -- expressed in their concluding communique their satisfaction that the United States had successfully completed in-flight tests on the Pershing-II and ground-launched cruise missiles and that the production of these missiles is on schedule, while preparation for their deployment at their combat positions has entered the concluding stage. Here it was stressed once more that "the deployment of ballistic and cruise missiles, in accordance with the NATO 1979 two-track decision, will begin at the end of this year."

The Nuclear Planning Group's communique showed yet again the hypocritical nature of the present propaganda ballyhoo launched in the West on orders from the White House and with the direct participation of its leader.

The politicians and strategists across the ocean are not in the least worried about Europe's fate. They view the European peoples as no more than their nuclear hostages, as a sacrifice the United States is prepared to make, reckoning on using it as payment in unleashing a nuclear war in its so-called "limited variation."

Washington is essentially preparing a nuclear snare for Europe. That is what its calculations are built on. But, as the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, "In the nuclear age the world cannot be viewed through the slit of narrow selfish interests." This approach can lead to nothing good.

The Soviet Union's position in the present complex and dangerous situation is well known. The USSR believes that an end must be put to the arms race. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions contain a detailed program for achieving progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The emergence of new U.S. missiles in West Europe will make it impossible to continue the talks now underway in Geneva. On the other hand, the Geneva talks could be continued if the United States does not embark on the missiles' actual deployment. The USSR is prepared for radical decisions here.

Not the buildup of nuclear arms in Europe, whatever the demagogic screen under which it is covered, but the continent's total liberation from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- that is the Soviet Union's principled position, which accords with the interests of all peoples.

SOVIET, U.S. INF DELEGATIONS MEET 9 NOV

LD091128 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 9 TASS -- A plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe was held here today.

WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARY MEETING OPENS IN SOFIA

INF, CSCE Issues on Agenda

AU081756 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA) -- A consultative meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries' parliament chairmen opens here tomorrow.

The questions of security-strengthening and cooperation between the peoples in Europe and of adopting an appeal to the parliaments of the all-European Helsinki conference participant-countries will be discussed. It will be appealed for not allowing the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Participants Arrive 8 Nov

AU082032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The following persons arrived in Sofia today to attend the consultative meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries: Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium; Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly; Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet [title as heard]; and Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Presidium.

At Sofia Airport they were cordially welcomed by Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the National Assembly, and deputy chairmen of the National Assembly. Heads of the diplomatic missions of the Warsaw Pact member-countries accredited to Bulgaria were also present.

Shitikov Addresses Meeting

LD090951 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia November 9 TASS -- The leaders of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened a consultative meeting here today to examine issues of enhancing security and cooperation in Europe.

The first session of the meeting was addressed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

East European Reportage

For additional reportage from East European sources on the Warsaw Pact parliamentarians' meeting opening on 9 November in Sofia, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 9 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

CEMA STATISTICS COMMISSION MEETS IN KIEV -- The CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Statistics ended its 41st session in Kiev on 21 October. The session was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, (?Cuba, Mongolia,) the USSR, Czechoslovakia, as well as from Yugoslavia. They discussed the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CEMA Executive Council, and examined topical questions concerning statistics. The session was addressed by Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman. The proceedings were held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely (?cooperation). [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 22 Oct 83 AU]

SOVIET REPLY TO UN DISARMAMENT REPORT NOTED

LD081517 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- At a time when a grave threat is looming over Europe as a result of the U.S. plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in a number of NATO countries, the Soviet Union is consistently advocating the removal of nuclear weapons from the European Continent, says the Soviet Union's reply, included along with replies from other countries in the U.N. secretary general's report on "Regional Disarmament."

The Soviet Union has been doing and continues to do everything within its power to achieve a mutually acceptable accord at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of respect for realities and the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, the reply points out.

In particular, the USSR has suggested reducing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe so that it should as a result have no more missiles of that type and warheads on them than Britain and France put together have. Accordingly, the sides should retain equal numbers of medium-range nuclear-capable planes.

Recently, the reply recalls, the Soviet leadership has taken another major step in that direction. The Soviet leadership has stated that if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including the renunciation by the U.S. of its intention to deploy new missiles in Europe, the USSR, reducing its own medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to the level equalling that of Britain and France, would dismantle all the missiles subject to reduction.

The Soviet Union has taken a constructive and flexible position at the Geneva talks. As for the U.S. Administration, offering its "zero" and "intermediate" options, it only thinks of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, the reply stresses. This is evidenced by the so-called new proposals made by the United States last September. There is not even a hint at flexibility and constructiveness in them.

U.S. VOTES AGAINST UN RESOLUTION ON INDEPENDENCE

LD081121 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- Washington has once again exposed itself as the worst enemy of the peoples upholding their inalienable right to independent development and progress.

The U.S. delegation alone voted against the resolution, adopted by the overwhelming majority of votes at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, expressing the need to remove all obstacles standing in the way of the progress of peoples, especially colonialism, racism, apartheid, military, political and economic intervention. The resolution, drafted by the group of developing and socialist countries, reaffirmed the sovereign and inalienable right of every nation to choose independently its economic and social system without any outside interference.

The United States found itself in isolation during the voting -- even its closest NATO allies did not risk sharing Washington's obstructionist position.

TASS NOTES CENTRAL AMERICA TOPIC ON UN AGENDA

LD081927 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- The discussion of the item "The Situation in Central America: Threat to International Peace and Security, and the Peace Initiatives" has been started at the plenary meeting of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The item has been put on the agenda of the session at the request of the Nicaraguan Government. In a letter to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Nicaraguan Government stressed that the situation existing in Central America threatens peace and security in the region and outside it.

As is known, the Reagan administration is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. Special appropriations have been allocated for the CIA to train and arm counter-revolutionaries that are staging piratic raids on civilian facilities in the country.

BRIEFS

UKRAINE REPRESENTATIVE TO UNESCO -- The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Anatoliy Maksimovich Zlenko, Ukrainian SSR permanent representative to UNESCO, who succeeds Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Nikolayko in connection with his transfer to another job. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 4 AU]

U.S.-SOVIET IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE DEPICTED

PM081302 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Academician M. Mitin, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Problems of Ideological Currents Abroad: "Ideology of Diktat and War"]

[Text] The events occurring nowadays in the international arena are evidence of the serious threat hanging over the world that lies in the intensified aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism and in the militarist foreign policy course implemented by Washington. "Its essence," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized in his statement, "is to attempt to ensure dominant positions in the world for the United States while disregarding the interests of other states and peoples."

The aggressive course of the incumbent U.S. Administration has a sharply expressed anti-Soviet and antisocialist orientation. The U.S. President has personally proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism as a social system so as, in his own words, to "throw Marxism-Leninism onto the ash heap of history." This crazy scheme takes the material form of an arms race without precedent in human history and stepped-up military preparations by the United States and the other NATO countries, and the ideological and political form of large-scale, frenzied "psychological warfare" conducted by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. ruling circles are heaping up mountains of slander against the Soviet Union and against socialism as a social system, and the tone is set by the U.S. President.

This, in brief, is the specific nature of the historic moment through which mankind is living. It is marked, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, by a confrontation -- unequaled in intensity and acuteness throughout the postwar period -- between two diametrically opposed philosophies, two political courses -- socialism and imperialism. This struggle is being waged on all fronts of social awareness and all spheres of scientific knowledge, from general philosophical questions to a number of natural science problems.

The historical competition and the class struggle between the socialist and capitalist social systems in the economic, political, and ideological spheres, the struggle of ideas -- these comprise an objectively conditioned phenomenon. It originates from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism.

But ideological struggle should not be an obstacle to peaceful coexistence or cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems, and even less should it be a cause of a military conflict. The transfer of ideological contradictions to the sphere of interstate relations is especially impermissible in the nuclear age. The transformation of the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation would cost all mankind too dear.

This is our party's point of view and its approach toward ideological struggle. We are working actively on the ideological front and believe that our task is to disclose to people the historic rightness of Marxist-Leninist teaching, inform the peoples of the truth about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, their achievements, the way of life of our countries' peoples and the fighters for national liberation, and objectively describe and explain the development of international events, without any intention of exacerbating relations between states or any attempts to interfere in their internal affairs.

Such an approach to ideological struggle, however, does not suit the reactionary imperialist circles. The ideologists and propagandists of imperialism manipulate public awareness and sow lies, slander, and disinformation in order to deceive and confuse politically immature people. A confirmation of this can be seen in the current unbridled anti-Soviet campaign, unprecedented in scope, which is openly orchestrated by the White House and its incumbent. The inspirers and organizers of this vile campaign are pursuing far-reaching goals: trying to discredit Marxist-Leninist teaching, blacken the USSR and the other socialist countries, to present our country's foreign policy in a distorted fashion, and to generate a feeling of hatred for the Soviet people.

Arrant, brutish anticommunism and anti-Sovietism have now acquired the status of state policy in the United States. After all, no less a person than President Reagan speaks of the Soviet Union as "the focus of evil." "All evil comes from Moscow" -- the reactionary bourgeois press and radio pontificate, deceiving ordinary Americans. "All evil comes from communism" -- Reagan's yes-men shout to all and sundry. Blinded by pathological hatred for the socialist world, they hatch monstrous plans and implant among people the idea of the permissibility of nuclear war ("limited," "protracted," "unlimited") and of the possibility of emerging victorious from it. The cult of strength and fear is the subject of intense propaganda. According to Reagan, "We are for peace through strength," for peace through fear. He is seconded by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger: "The road to peace is marked by preparation for war." At the same time, steps are being taken to reduce the pressure from the unprecedentedly large antiwar and antimissile movement.

All this shows that the policy and ideology of the present U.S. Administration are the most reactionary policy and ideology in the entire postwar history. The "psychological warfare" it has unleashed undermines the foundations of normal international relations and increases tension in the relations between states. Its purpose is to justify and implement Washington's military plans.

Recently the Reagan administration has undertaken large-scale measures to improve its propaganda organizations and services in order to escalate the "psychological warfare."

For example, a special group has been set up to develop the strategy, tactics, and plans for anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda, headed by the President's national security adviser. These groups includes the secretary of state, the defense secretary, the CIA director, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) director, Pentagon representatives, and many others.

New subdivisions have emerged in the USIA: a special group to monitor Soviet propaganda and a "flexible reaction" group to publish and distribute materials with anti-Soviet content and all kinds of fabrications.

More and more funds are being allocated to the subversive radio stations Liberty, Free Europe, and Voice of America. Their appropriations are already over the $500 million mark and they are now broadcasting subversive radio progrrams 1,818 hours a week in 45 languages.

A special program has been developed to exert ideological influence on the so-called intellectual elite in West European countries (scientists, journalists, teachers, priests, politicians, and so on). Special attention is given to the ideological treatment of young people in developed capitalist countries and "Third World

What is the "spiritual food" that is being prepared in the "kitchen" set up in the United States by the special propaganda planning group? It is the ideology of the most frenzied and most reactionary imperialist forces in the United States.

The ideologists of imperialism strive to present matters as if ensuring dominant positions in the world for the United States would be some kind of "universal benefit." It is from these standpoints that they publicize Reagan's extreme anti-Sovietism. They present the conflict between the United States and the USSR as a conflict between "civilization" and "barbarity."

The authors of the book "The Future Under President Reagan," published in the United States in 1981, praise the present chief of the White House as a man whose purpose is to restore America's lost prestige and leadership all over the world on the basis of augmenting the country's military might. "The main question of U.S. foreign policy is, should the United States be a zealous defender of freedom all over the world? And is it in our interests to play such a role?" -- the book's authors ask enthusiastically, and they answer in the affirmative. But the question of how the United States "defends freedom all over the world" should be asked of the peoples in Nicaragua and El Salvador, where people are dying at the hands of U.S. imperialism's hirelings: the people of Lebanon, who are subjected to shelling by the 16-inch guns of U.S. naval ships; and the people of revolutionary Grenada, against which the United States committed an act of direct aggression.

The transatlantic authors are, of course, far from objective and by no means short on hypocrisy. Reagan's supporters describe him as the moral "saviour of mankind," see him as a "fighter" for the American ideal of "democratic capitalism" "free development," "accumulation of riches," and "equal opportunities and freedoms."

What is behind those pompous demagogic words?

Behind them is a desire to justify the attempts by the U.S. ruling imperialist circles to recarve the world to suit themselves and ensure U.S. world domination. Such claims are to be found in Reagan's statements. He has frankly declared that the world must be organized according to his own "views of civilized life," inasmuch as "the United States, as the most powerful country in the West," bears the responsibility for the fate of mankind.

It was, however, proved a long time ago that no one is permitted to reverse the course of history. World social development occurs according to its own objective laws. The peoples' awareness is increasingly deeply influenced by the historic achievements of real socialism, the USSR's peace policy, the growing prestige and influence of the world communist and workers movement, the progressive development of countries that have cast off the yoke of colonial oppression, the upsurge of the national liberation struggle, and the vast scope of the antiwar movement.

U.S. imperialism counts on "recarving the world" to suit itself with the help of military force, by way of achieving military superiority for the United States and the NATO countries over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization. The unprecedented buildup of U.S. military potential, the large-scale programs to manufacture all kinds of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- and the plans to militarize outer space, for which large sums have already been appropriated, are subordinated to precisely these goals.

These are precisely the goals pursued by the White House with its intentions of undertaking in the immediate future the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

While pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe, the White House and its chief hypocritically talk about the "moral rearmament" program and the restoration and export of the "American ideal" which is supposed to become a model which could be imitated by peoples all over the world. But the question arises: What is there to imitate? Their frenzied "psychological warfare?" Secret operations against independent countries? International brigandage? The peoples resolutely reject such a "model."

Having unleashed the insane nuclear and conventional arms race which leads to a destructive war, U.S. politicians are not averse to pontificating from the UN rostrum about their alleged "adherence to the cause of peace" and discoursing about "love for peace," "humanism," and "humanitarianism." But what are their "humanism" and their "love for peace" in practice? Unheard-of crimes against humanity, preparation for nuclear war. Organizing such unheard-of provocations as the use of the South Korean aircraft to carry out reconnaissance over the Soviet Far East.

The aspirations by White House propagandists to export the "American ideal" as a model to be imitated are criticized in the United States itself. "America no longer has anything to teach the world," according to famous public figure G. Kennan.

An analysis of the essence of so-called Reaganism shows that it is a jumble of the ultrareactionary and extreme militarist views and aspirations of U.S. imperialism's right-wing circles, which have set themselves the task of ensuring dominating positions for the United States in the world.

If we were to expose the philosophical, ideological, and political roots of these views, we should see that they are based on historical ignorance and lack of understanding of the processes occurring in the world. They are cut off from contemporary reality and are imbued with voluntarism turning into open adventurism. Unwillingness to understand the changes which have occurred in the world and to recognize socialism as a historical fact inevitably leads to adventurism nurtured on ideological and political illusions.

The frenzied anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of the reactionary politicians of imperialism, their disregard for the real situation in the world, and their highly dangerous illusions, given power and the utilization of the considerable material resources at their disposal, could lead to pernicious decisions and catastrophic consequences.

Under conditions where imperialist reactionary forces are waging large-scale, frenzied "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, it is very important to be able to expose false, subversive imperialist propaganda, bring to light the antihuman and antihumanitarian nature of imperialism's reactionary ideology, and demonstrate the serious threat to mankind posed by the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum resolution points out the need for a well-organized, unified, dynamic, and efficient counterpropaganda system. The point is not to explain away or simply parry the thrusts of imperialist ideologists: We have no reason to take a defensive position on any question of principle. Quite the contrary, we have every reason for an active, broad offensive on the ideological front. The strength of our ideas, the great historical truth of Marxism-Leninism, the enormous advantages of socialism over capitalism in the social, economic, and spiritual spheres, the successes of the Soviet people's constructive labor, the great, universally recognized successes of Soviet socialist culture with its noble humanism, and the USSR's Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy offer us an opportunity to actively influence the awareness of hundreds of millions of people in the world.

To combat bourgeois ideology means to widely propagandize the Soviet way of life and the fundamental values of socialism, to show with examples and facts the Soviet people's achievements in the economic and spiritual spheres, and to relate the heroic history of the CPSU and the Soviet people and the noble, inspiring aims and ideals of Lenin's party.

To combat imperialist propaganda means to demonstrate convincingly the far-reaching political, social, and national antagonisms hidden behind the facade of the American way of life, which is so widely publicized by the bourgeois propaganda.

It is well known that the U.S. ideologists and politicians tirelessly praise the United States as the "stage of universal prosperity," a "model of democracy and human rights," and a "model of high standards of living," while covering up by every means the real state of affairs. According to the latest data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1982 the number of Americans living below the official poverty line increased by 2.6 million to reach 34.4 million, which is 15 percent of the total population. These are official data. The U.S. Mayors' Conference recently published the report "Hunger in U.S. Cities." At least 12 million Americans, living at the very depth of poverty, are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. In connection with this, Reagan was forced to set up a special commission to "investigate the problems of hunger." All this is written not by Marxist research workers, not by communists, but by American officials themselves, who are not at all interested in showing U.S. reality as it is.

It is impossible not to feel bitterness when you see on television or in a documentary burly policemen in the United States, the FRG, Britain, and Italy brutally dragging men, women, and children taking part in the mass antiwar struggle into waiting police vehicles and sending them to prison. In this way are bourgeois "human rights" openly demonstrated to the whole world and the real truth revealed about the bourgeois democracy that Mr Reagan and his company extol.

Our philosophy and economics and our counterpropaganda are called on to reveal more deeply and fully the natural laws of contemporary imperialism and its sharp contradictions and to show how the law of capitalism's uneven development operates now in contemporary conditions.

It is particularly important for works and speeches to reveal in all its fullness the class significance of the dangerous militarist course being pursued by the United States and its NATO allies -- which is that it blocks the growing influence of real socialism and tries to halt progressive changes in mankind's life and restore capitalism's lost positions to it.

None of the previous aspirants to world domination succeeded in deceiving history and countering the laws of social development. The present aspirants will not succeed either.

It is not superfluous to remind U.S. President R. Reagan, who has declared a new "crusade" against socialism and intends to "throw Marxism-Leninism onto the ash heap of history," that all those who have undertaken "crusades" against communism have long since ended up on the ash heap of history, while Marxism-Leninism -- as the scientific ideology of the workers movement -- is uniting ever larger masses of people under its banners.

Soviet people look to the future with confidence and optimism. Our optimism is not a phrase of rhetoric; it is based on a materialist conception of history. In the struggle for peace we rely on the objective laws of historical development and on the moral, economic, and military might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy finds support among the broad people's masses on all continents, who are actively opposing war and advocating peace and cooperation among all countries.

PRC COAL MINISTER AT SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW081421 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] PRAVDA has published reports on the receptions given by Soviet embassies in various countries to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Soviet embassies in the capitals of some Asian countries, such as Ulaanbaatar, Hanoi, Pyongyang, Kabul, New Delhi, and Jakarta, and in the capitals of other countries gave such receptions. Those who attended the reception given by Soviet Ambassador in Beijing Shcherbakov included Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and diplomats of other countries in Beijing.

AUCCTU CONGRATULATES PRC TU LEADER ON ELECTION

PM081000 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] The AUCCTU has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ni Zhifu in connection with his election as chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The telegram expressed the confidence that the normalization of relations between trade unions in the USSR and the PRC will be in the interests of working people in both countries.

PRESIDENT REAGAN ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR TALKS

LD090643 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 9 TASS -- President Reagan arrived in Tokyo today. He will hold talks here with the Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone, which, according to the local press, will be centered around questions connected with the military and political cooperation between Washington and Tokyo.

During the visit, Reagan will press for Tokyo's more active participation in the U.S. strategy in the Asian-Pacific region, to which, as the President pointed out before leaving for the Japanese capital, Washington attaches special importance, the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN writes. This follows from Reagan's interview with the Japanese TV company Fuji, in which he provocatively called for creating a "strong Japan". To achieve this aim, the head of the Washington administration will demand that Tokyo further step up its military preparations, the local press underlines.

Reagan's visit evokes strong protests on the part of the Japanese peaceful public, which opposes Japan's participation in the U.S. global nuclear strategy.

MOSCOW CRITICAL OF REAGAN AIMS IN JAPAN

'Interventionist Strategy' Hit

LD081834 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Commentary by Oleg Alekseyev]

[Text] President Reagan will soon tour Japan and South Korea. Judging by the American press, he intends to proclaim his military and political concept, Reagan's Asian doctrine, during the trip. President Reagan, as the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE says, has declared the formation of a powerful military force his chief objective in Asia. Washington makes no secret of the fact that this force is designed to guarantee American monopolies access to energy and mineral resources in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

American capitalists have assumed the right to control the extraction and marketing of the oil and ore resources of the continent. This control now allows American businessmen to collect $4.50 of net profit from every dollar invested in Asia. The so-called Rapid Deployment Force was set up with the purpose of guarding the present inequality in the trade and economic relations of the United States and Asian countries. The new police force of the Pentagon is to impose policies desirable for Washington on other countries, as it did in Grenada recently. The U.S. nuclear force, added to the Rapid Deployment Force, also plays a double role, of a means of backing the interventionist corps and of a forward-based first-strike nuclear force spearheaded against the Soviet Union. The White House outlined the new Asian strategy to give political grounds to such dangerous military plans.

Apparent attempts are made to involve a number of American allies in the interventionist strategy of the Pentagon. In the Middle East, Washington is dragging its NATO partners -- Britain, France and Italy -- into combat operations in Lebanon. In the Far East and Southeast Asia, the U.S. leadership has started preparing Japan and South Korea for performing similar functions.

Observers believe President Reagan's talks in Tokyo and Seoul will focus on this issue, among others.

The American President will apparently try to develop the understandings reached earlier this year in numerous contacts between the military departments of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The Pentagon is known to have forced Tokyo into agreeing to joint actions of the armed forces of the two countries in a 1000-mile zone to the south of Japan, which actually includes Southeast Asian seas.

Now the American side intends to demand the accelerated deployment of the forces necessary for it. It's not accidental that a delegation of American arms manufacturers and Defense Department officials visited Tokyo on the eve of President Reagan's tour to study the military-industrial capability of the country. Washington and the military circles in Tokyo demand the development of a Japanese Navy that could successfully operate together with the United States 7th Fleet in the entire western part of the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean. The news has leaked into the press about the accelerated designing of aircraft-carrying vessels of 12,000 tons displacement, similar to the British light aircraft carrier the "Invincible" which took part in the British adventure in the Falklands. Military experts say such warships are ineffective for defending the Japanese islands, but they will increase the strike potential of the Japanese Navy in operations in the open sea.

The Japanese land force and air force are developing in the same direction for joint operations with the Pentagon. Thus, American-Japanese military contacts are elevated to the rank of an alliance similar to the relations between the United States and its NATO partners. This is confirmed by the intentions of the Reagan administration to station medium-range nuclear weapons in Japan as well as in Europe. This plan provides for the formation of a first-strike potential in the Far East, directed against the Soviet Union. The Indian weekly LINK has also emphasized that the staking on nuclear means of intimidation is a new feature of President Reagan's policy in Southeast Asia. In other words, the administration is staking on the nuclear blackmail of Southeast Asian nations, on establishing the imperialist hegemony of the United States and its military partner Japan in Asia. Such tendencies in American-Japanese partnership seriously threaten peace in Asia, and increase the danger of a nuclear war in that region, too.

'Confidence' in Japan Cited

LD081435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan begins a visit to Japan tomorrow. Here is a commentary by a foreign affairs journalist. At the Radio Moscow microphone is Nikolay Lutsenko:

The head of the present U.S. Administration will probably enter history as one of the darkest political figures of all post-war time. Naturally, therefore, his trips and negotiations inspire little optimism in those who do not profess double-dyed anticommunism and readiness to defend democracy as defined by Washington. American standards of democracy and freedom are known best of all today to the inhabitants of Grenada and Lebanon, as well as Central America. The Japanese, especially citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are likewise well acquainted both with the famed American love of peace and with the morality advertised by the White House. It is probably for this reason that mass protests in Japan these days against the visit of the overseas guest have assumed the character of an all-national campaign.

But still Reagan is going to Japan with a feeling of confidence. Why? Because, unlike any other U.S. ally -- indeed, unlike any other post-war Japanese Cabinet too -- the government of Yasuhiro Nakasone blindly follows all the zigzags of U.S. policy, from boycotts and sanctions to armed aggression.

It is not incidental that the Japanese prime minister is virtually alone among the leaders of the leading imperialist states in supporting U.S. intervention in Grenada. In Japan itself this stance was described as shameful.

Reagan's visit to the Japanese islands, to be followed by a visit to Seoul, is another logical step in his political course of exacerbating international tension, of breaking down the existing approximate balance of forces between East and West. Because, in the unanimous opinion of observers, the White House boss will direct his efforts at putting together a new aggressive bloc in Asia -- the militarist U.S.-Japan-South Korea axis. An important place on the agenda of negotations will also be given to the question of the deployment in Japan and in the south of the Korean peninsula of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons -- medium-range cruise missiles and Pershing-II. As we see, Washington and Tokyo intend to move from words about the NATO Far East wing to concrete actions.

The Japanese leadership, in its turn, will be solving its own problems at these negotiations, but problems of tactics rather than of strategy; demonstrating its unconditional loyalty to the United States as an ally, the Nakasone government will try to push into the background the serious economic contradictions between the two countries which could lead, in the opinion of some, to a Japanese-American trade war. Besides, demonstrating a greater loyalty to Washington than is shown by West Europe, where anti-American demonstrations have now reached an unprecedented level, Tokyo counts on U.S. patronage in its relations with the Common Market. There are also many other less significant questions and hopes, and for these the Japanese Government intends to pay with the security of its citizens who are assigned, in the Pentagon's global plans -- just as the Europeans are -- the role of nuclear hostages.

'Sinister Embraces' Scored

PM091025 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[APN and own correspondent M. Yefimov article under the rubric "Tokyo on the Line": "Reagasone: Sinister Embraces"]

[Text] Reagan arrives in Tokyo 9 November. Everything is already prepared for the meeting. Some 119 bodyguards have been carefully chosen, 69,000 police officers have been put on full combat alert, and several dozen official police dogs have been specially trained.

Sixty kilometers from the Japanese capital, in the small township of Hinode (the name is symbolic, meaning "sunrise") the premier and his wife are putting the final touches to their cottage to meet the dear guest.

This meeting between President Reagan and Premier Nakasone is already the third this year. In this time there has been a noticeable escalation in relations between the two countries. Above all this process has been expressed in a strengthening of military-political cooperation. New terms have appeared: "common destiny" and "unsinkable aircraft carrier." In January there were excessively warm and effusive exchanges between the leaders, and since then they have been on first and diminutive name terms. Such an ardent declaration of mutual sympathies has aroused irony in Japan. The press is sarcastically calling the forthcoming visit "the Ronnie and Yasu meeting."

But most Japanese have a noticeable feeling of disquiet. And there is every reason for this.

The economic confrontation between the United States and Japan has never in recent years reached such an acute state.

The trade war being waged in cars, computers, textiles, agricultural produce, and services does not die down for a single day. The "allies" strive for all kinds of concessions from each other, but the total U.S. debt fluctuates virtually unchanged around the $20 billion mark. Japan persistently demands that the United States increase the Japanese share of the U.S. car market to 2 million cars a year. But even today one out of every four cars sold in the United States is stamped "Made in Japan".

For their part the Americans are demanding that the Japanese drop their import restrictions on meat and citrus fruits. Everybody realizes that even if the land of the rising sun buys up all Californian oranges, the total debt will not be greatly changed by this. The U.S. demand that customs tariffs for agricultural produce be reduced is provoked by the lack of any desire to solve an acute national economic problem. Essentially we are talking about those voters that Reagan will need in his native California in the event of a struggle to extend his White House "ticket." But the ruling Liberal Democrats in Japan can also count the votes that they will find extremely handy in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. This disturbs them much more than the fate of 300,000 peasants engaged in growing mandarins in Kyushu. The United States is finally not hiding its irritation that Japan is still openly dragging its feet on the transfer to it of military technology. Vital economic problems remain unresolved. It is already obvious that Ronnie and Yasu also intend to sidestep them at their forthcoming meeting. This is proved by the noticeable increase in eminent envoys currently scurrying between Tokyo and Washington. Among them are gallant generals and important ministers, businessmen, and civil servants. In the last days of October the Japanese capital was visited by U.S. Secretary Block. In a fairly sharp tone he demanded that Tokyo announce concessions before the President's visit, or at least within 1 month of his departure. But, in accordance with all the canons of Japanese courtesy, he heard in reply only an expression of great joy at the arrival of such a distinguished guest. And nothing more...

Thus, the U.S. and Japanese leaders do not intend to discuss painful questions of bilateral relations. Then what will Reagan and Nakasone talk about by the fireside in Hinode? Although the talk will be confidential, its content has already been publicly announced. I quote a speech by Japanese Foreign Minister Abe: "The keynote of the talks will be questions of relations with the USSR. Japan, the FRG, and the United States must reaffirm the need to rally the West against the Soviet Union."

You can't put it clearer than that!

Discussing the forthcoming Japanese-American summit meeting, the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW coined the apt term "Reagasone." This is not simply a malicious satire on the spiritual closeness of the U.S. and Japanese leaders and their overtly hawkish policy. It is essentially a description of a political phenomenon that has grown up on the basis of shameless anti-Sovietism and militarism.

In the opinion of local journalists Reagan intends to spell out his Asian doctrine in Tokyo. It is assumed that this will be another call for the creation of a "Pacific community" spearheaded against the USSR and the national liberation movement in the region's countries. Reagan's "Tokyo doctrine" will demand that Japan build up its already considerable military might and also extend it thousands of miles from its own shores.

On the eve of the visit the ASAHI newspaper featured an editorial entitled "Time To End the Policy of Strength." It gives an analysis of U.S. actions in the Near East and Central America. This was also mentioned by the participants in representative television debate who condemned the expansionist U.S. policy.

Not for nothing are local inhabitants preparing a protest demonstration even in quiet Hinode where, guarded by helicopters and police, the American and Japanese statesmen will be discussing world problems.

The Japanese public states bluntly that the forthcoming talks are a real threat to their country, Asia, and the whole world. This conviction is reinforced by the fact that from Tokyo the U.S. President is flying straight to South Korea, where he is impatiently awaited by the dictator Chon Tu-hwan. Clearly in order to please the visitor, Seoul has announced the urgent training of a reserve corps and a sharp increase in the 600,000-strong army's combat might.

Great interest in Japan has recently been aroused by the book "A Collection of Articles and Speeches by Yu. V. Andropov" issued by a local publisher. In a message to readers the Soviet head of state declares that the Soviet Union wants to be a good and peaceful neighbor for Japan and favors businesslike partnership, stable and mutually advantageous large-scale economic cooperation, and broad cultural and scientific exchanges.

Thus Japan has a choice: to continue to clamber the dangerous path of confrontation or to follow the broad road of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

DPRK DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN RANGOON BLAST

SK071240 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The DPRK Foreign Ministry rejected the assertion that the Republic was involved in the case which took place in Burma when Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the South Korean regime, visited there on 9 October.

The Foreign Ministry statement pointed out that after the incident, Chon Tu-hwan kicked up a vicious anticommunist row against the DPRK. The statement also noted that the result of the investigation conducted by the Burmese authorities failed to show any evidence of involvement.

The statement expressed regret over the Burmese Government's unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

INDIA PAPER HITS U.S. 'ADVENTURE-SEEKING' POLICY

PM081033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Delhi dispatch "Who Holds the 'Black Attache Case'"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Nov -- The influential Indian bourgeois newspaper THE STATESMAN has published an article which sharply criticizes the adventure-seeking U.S. foreign policy course and emphasizes that the present U.S. Administration's leading figures represent the military-industrial complex to whom they owe their present positions of power.

The paper writes that the course of recent events is evoking serious alarm as regards the fate of peace. As a result of its aggression against Grenada, the United States has brought widespread condemnation on itself in the United Nations and ended up in virtually total international isolation. Now the U.S. launched military activities in Honduras and El Salvador, linked with carrying out armed operations against Nicaragua.

As for President Reagan, THE STATESMAN points out, he has revealed himself as the initiator of an accelerated arms buildup.

"The time has come to say bluntly what kind of person Reagan is," the paper writes. He is poorly informed, simply an ignoramus as regards most questions, and his arrogance borders on presumptuousness. Reagan is impulsive, lazy, stubborn, over-emotional, and can -- falling back on his past acting career -- shed tears to order during any television appearance. Furthermore, and this is most important of all, he is an absolute paranoiac where the Soviet Union is concerned: He is obsessed with the idea that the Russians are allegedly the root of all evil on earth, that there is a Red Hiding under every bed, and that they all are ready to implant communism throughout the world unless stopped by means of military force."

Drawing this impartial portrait of the present U.S. President, THE STATESMAN remarks on his uncommon conceit. "Back in Hollywood, when he was president of the Screen Actors' Guild, Reagan believed that he was predestined to lead a "crusade" against communism," the paper writes. "But that was one thing, and it is quite a different matter now, when Reagan is the president of one of the world's superpowers, the commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, and the man who holds the 'black attache case' by means of which the order to launch a nuclear attack can be issued. Absolute power is concentrated in his hands."

And the fact that he is surrounded by sycophants and nonentities explains why Reagan meets with virtually no opposition within his own administration, the paper writes. He has appointed figures with a militarist past to all key posts. R. McFarlane, a former lieutenant colonel in the Marines, has become the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs. Rear Admiral J. Poindexter has been appointed his deputy. And even the usually taciturn Secretary of State G. Shultz, now echoing the President's tirades, is apparently recalling the World War II days when he was an officer in the Marine Corps.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN PAKISTAN

LD071814 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 7 TASS -- Supporters of the opposition in Pakistan are holding a "week of solidarity" with those involved in anti-government actions sweeping the country.

The week-long campaign was launched to intensify public demands to lift martial law, put the 1973 constitution back in force, and hold general parliamentary elections. The news agency AP reported demonstrations and rallies in Sind Province in support of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) leading the Pakistani people's struggle with the military regime. Mass demonstrations of factory workers, students and lawyers took place in Punjab, the most densely populated province, to demand an early transfer of power to a civilian government. Demonstrators in a number of cities burned U.S. flags in protest against U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of their country.

The struggle against the miliary regime does not stop even in prisons where more than 15,000 persons have been thrown since the MRD launched a "civil disobedience campaign" several months ago. Thus, inmates in the prison in the city of Sukkur, AP said, had broken out of their cells to stage a rally in support of the opposition parties. They demanded an immediate end to humilitating treatment and tortures applied to them by the prison administration. Special security forces were rushed to the scene and truncheoned and tear-gassed inmates, wounding 12 of them.

An MRD spokesman said the "week of solidarity" had become another step in mobilizing broad strata of Pakistani people to struggle for their political rights and civil liberties.

PRAVDA GIVES DETAILS ON END OF ALIYEV SRV VISIT

Departure From Vietnam

PM081505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Visiting the Oil Workers"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 4 Nov -- The USSR party and government delegation led by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left here for home today. The delegation had been in the SRV on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the SRV Government.

The delegation included N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SRV.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and leaders of the party organization and People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City. The send-off party included Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival in Moscow

PM081200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Homecoming"]

[Text] A USSR party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has returned to Moscow following an official friendly visit to the SRV.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers T.V. Guzhenko, V.A. Dinkov, I.P. Kazanets, and M.T. Kozlov; M.N. Smirnovskiy, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The welcoming party included Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR.

U.S. 'NEOCOLONIALIST' PHILIPPINES POLICY SCORED

LD041147 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] When at the turn of last century the United States annexed the Philippines from Spain, defeated in the war, the then president, William KcKinley, explaining his government's moves, declared that the Americans had no other way out but to get hold of the islands, educate the Filipinos, elevate their spirits, and give them access to the benefits of civilization.

Washington does not seem to have given up its contemptuous attitude to other nations ever since then. As before, it is certain that it has the right to manipulate the fate of other nations. That order of things caused a bitter remark from well-known Filipino journalist Teodora Valencia, who said that American legislators obviously never heard about the events of 4 July 1946 on the Philippines. The proclamation of the country's independence on that day did not change the methods that the United States had been applying to the islands throughout more than half of a century of colonial rule in that country. As before, Washington treats the Philippines as its own domain. American monopolies control leading branches of the national economy there. They have usurped rights which Filipino businessmen cannot even dream of having in the United States. Protectionist measures being introduced by Washington debar Philippine industrial goods from American markets: hence the constant deficit in the country's balance of payments and the increasing foreign debt estimated at $80 billion now.

The question of military bases shows to what extent Washington disregards the interests of the Filipinos. Two major American military bases, the Clark Field Airbase and the Subic Bay Naval Base, are situated on the Philippines. Under the agreement signed by the United States and the Philippines in 1979 the United States retains the right to the unimpeded launching of military operations from Philippine territory. The United States used that right during its aggression of Indochina and later on during the transfer of weapons to Thailand meant for the Khmer reactionaries, who tried to step up the operations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As a result, the Philippine press pointed out, the country found itself involved against its will into armed conflicts provoked against neighboring Asian countries. Though the 1979 agreement was revised recently few changes were introduced in it in favor of the Philippines. The main point of the agreement remained intact. The Pentagon retained for itself the unlimited right to use its military installations on the Philippines for any purpose in the period up to 1989, thus ignoring the interests of the host country. If we take into account the fact that the American military command regards these bases as a springboard from which the American Armed Forces may carry out military operations not only in Southeast Asia but in the Indian Ocean and even in Southwest Asia it becomes evident what damage can be done to the Philippines' sovereignty under such conditions. The aggressive policy of the Washington administration does not rule out the case, as latest developments on Grenada have revealed, that next acts of piracy may be committed by American Marines from the Philippines.

The Philippine public is alarmed at such a possibility. The last few months have been marked on the islands by violent protests against infringements on the country's sovereignty. Anti-American manifestations assumed such a scale that advisers to the American President recommended that he cancel his visit to the Philippines. At the same time, the President had to cancel his visits to Indonesia and Thailand, relations with whom Washington was very much inclined to practice the so-called Philippine model. White House officials obviously had every reason to believe that in the current circumstances the visit of the President could hardly bring desired results.

Anti-American sentiment continues to mount in the Philippines. The public there reacted with deep indignation to the American Senate's passing of the resolution that was tantamount to unceremonious interference by the United States in the domestic affairs of the country. The speaker of the National Assembly of the Philippines, Makalintal, qualified the resolution as a crude infringement on the other country's rights. An MP of one of the opposition parties, (Fernando), declared that the Philippines has no intention of tolerating Washington's attempt at dictating. The Philippine people reject neocolonialist methods being practiced by the Reagan administration under the cover of pronouncements about the so-called protection of democracy in other countries.

COMMISSION OF HUNGARIAN POWER STATION REPORTED

PM081523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Convincing Example"]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Nov -- The first unit of the Paks Nuclear Power Station built with the Soviet Union's technical assistance has been ceremonially commissioned on the eve of the Great October Revolution's 66th anniversary. It is planned that by 1990 at the design capacity of 1.76 million kilowatts it will satisfy 25 percent of Hungary's electricity needs.

On this remarkable day, G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, noted when addressing a rally held here yesterday on the occasion of the commissioning of the Paks Nuclear Power Station, we express profound gratitude to our friends from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR, who are taking part in the construction of the Paks Power Station. The successful completion of the first unit was a convincing example of fruitful cooperation among socialist countries and a new step toward the implementation of the multifaceted program for satisfying the CEMA countries' energy needs.

Recent events demonstrate, the Hungarian Government head said, that imperialism is unwilling to recognize historical realities, is striving for military superiority, and is subjecting peace in Europe and throughout the world to grave danger. At the same time the Soviet Union's entire history demonstrates its desire for peace and the establishment of equitable relations among the peoples and states. Hungary, G. Lazar stated, will continue to do everything possible in the interests of implementing the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states and of strengthening the socialist countries' unity.

A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who addressed the rally, noted that the launch of the Paks Nuclear Power Station's first unit is an important event in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary and a concrete step on the path of implementing the comprehensive socialist economic integration program. The socialist community countries are setting an example of the use of the atom for peaceful aims.

At a solemn ceremony which was held G. Lazar presented high Hungarian awards to Soviet and Hungarian specialists.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN TECHNOLOGY TIES TOUTED

AU041640 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 30 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee of Science and Technology, specially dispatched by APN for the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME supplement "October Light"]

[Excerpts] Cordial friendship tested by life has for dozens of years linked the peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Our businesslike cooperation in all sectors of social and economic life is constantly developing and expanding, making our two countries richer. Scientific-technical relations are of tremendous importance in this case; cooperation is constantly being perfected and is assuming ever expanding, new forms.

This is expressed above all in the coordination of our state plans for the development of science and technology during the current 5-year plan periods.

As a result of the cooperation between the computer centers of the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ministries of Machine Building and Electronics of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SIGMA automated system of administration worked out in the USSR has been introduced in several Bulgarian enterprises. This system permits economic savings worth 300,000 leva. The use of this system in a number of other enterprises of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is further envisaged.

Many such examples of joint solutions in applied tasks can be cited. Of course, none of them has been successfully implemented without the basic prerequisite -- the preliminary elaboration of advanced scientific ideas. This is why so much attention is devoted to cooperation in the field of the most important, fundamental, strategic problems which are determining the scientific-technical progress of our countries in the future. A broad network of academic enterprises and scientific institutions is participating in this work, which includes space research, the problems of laser techniques and technologies, optoelectronics, microelectronics, computer techniques, and other such branches.

Joint Soviet-Bulgarian enterprises are being established. The Interprograma institute, the Elektroinstrument scientific-production association, and the Sovbulgartsvet design bureau are working successfully.

Our main goal is to raise the standard of machine building to such a level as to make the production of this important branch adequate to the highest world-wide standards. This is why primary attention should concentrate on standards. Production-sharing should be based on worldwide standards in this branch, and the general technical level of industrial production in both the USSR and Bulgaria should be improved.

It is a strategic task of cooperation in the field of themoenergy to ensure the satisfaction of energy needs in both the USSR and Bulgaria on a long-term basis by optimally using local national resources.

The uniform scientific-technical policy permits practical coordination of the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, which will contribute to a great technological change in many production spheres. The further intensification of socialist economic integration on the basis of the most recent scientific-technical achievements represents a decisive condition for the growth and effectiveness of the national economy of each CEMA member-country.

CPSU MESSAGE ON 1923 FOUNDING OF NORWEGIAN CP

PM090948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Central Committee

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee heartily congratulates you and all Norwegian Communists on the 60th anniversary of the NKP's formation.

The NKP has traveled a long and difficult path of struggle for the working class cause and its socialist ideals. All its activity is indissolubly connected with the defense of the vital interests of the country's working people and their social and democratic rights. During World War II, Norway's communists wrote a heroic page in their party's history by taking an active part in the resistance movement against fascism and in the struggle for Norway's freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union is well aware that in the present complex international atmosphere when a dangerous threat to world peace has arisen through the fault of aggressive circles in the United States and NATO, the NKP, in conjunction with all peace-loving forces, has launched a broad popular movement against the arms race and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and for the prevention of nuclear war. Guided by their country's national interests, Norway's communists are waging an active struggle to implement the ideas on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe which they view as an important step on the path toward freeing the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

We wish the fraternal NKP successes in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, in broadening ties with the masses, and in strengthening their ranks on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the 60th anniversary of the NKP!

May the friendship and cooperation between our parties strengthen and develop for the good of the Norwegian and Soviet peoples!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The CPSU Central Committee

NETHERLANDS, USSR DELEGATES HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

PM081118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks With Netherlands Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Talks were held 2-3 November between a delegation from the Netherlands and a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by V.P. Ruben.

Questions of interest to both sides concerning the international situation and primarily the present-day state of affairs in Europe were discussed.

The sides expressed their concern at the present state of the international situation, the continuing growth of tension, and the growing arms race, a new stage which could begin with the deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent's soil. A common wish was expressed that the Geneva talks should conclude with a mutually acceptable agreement.

The Netherlands parliamentarians set forth their positins on the questions under discussions. It was noted that the public of the country they represent is experiencing growing concern for the future and for their country's peaceful future. J. den Uyl, chairman of the Labor Party faction, noted that his party condemns many acts of U.S. policy, including the arms race unleashed by the present administration, and that he will continue to favor an end to this race, which represents a growing threat to all mankind. The leaders of the Christian Democratic Appeal party and People's Party for Freedom and Democracy factions also expressed their support for strengthening relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time the Netherlands side repeated the well-known NATO arguments regarding the USSR's "excessive arming" justifying the U.S. plans for deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

On the Soviet side, V.P. Ruben clearly stated that the reason for the present growth in tension is the actions of the U.S. Administration, which is pursuing hegemonist goals and is striving for their sake to smash the existing correlation of forces and achieve military superiority over the socialist countries. It is this goal that is served by the plans for deploying the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

It was stressed that these plans are not a "response" to the imagined "Soviet threat" but an attempt to implement long-conceived military-strategic concepts whose point is to prepare for nuclear war and a first strike against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The implementation of the U.S. schemes would run counter to the interests and the clearly expressed will -- particularly during the latest antiwar demonstrations -- of the European countries. Under these conditions the USSR and its allies will be forced to take effective retaliatory defense measures. But this would not be our choice.

The Soviet Union's wish is for the continuation of the Geneva negotiations, for whose success our country has already made great efforts and submitted numerous constructive proposals in order to reach a mutually acceptable accord. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.V. Zagladin, Yu. A. Izrael, and B.I. Stukalin and also Colonel General N.F. Chervov set out in detail and explained the point of the new initiatives contained in the replies given to PRAVDA's questions by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These initiatives open up a realistic path to the successful continuation of the talks. At the same time it was stressed that the deployment by the United States of the new nuclear missiles in Europe would signify its unilateral breaking off of the Geneva talks and would make them pointless.

On the other hand, if the United States abandoned deployment of its missiles within the announced deadlines the USSR would be prepared to commence reducing its SS-4 missiles, and later on, in the event of a fair agreement being concluded, its SS-20's also.

Both sides expressed the desire to promote the further development of mutually advantageous good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the Netherlands, including contacts between the Netherlands' States General and the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was agreed to continue an exchange of opinions on the topics discussed.

PONOMAREV MEETING WITH FRG GREENS VIEWED

PM081530 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Lomeyko article: "Averting the Threat!"]

[Text] For several days, from 26 through 30 October, I accompanied a delegation of the FRG "Green" Party leadership visiting Moscow for the first time, at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The guests had a meeting with Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev in which A.P. Shitikov, G.M. Korniyenko, V.V. Zagladin, and N.F. Chervov took part.

Of course, for the seven Bundestag deputies, among whom were the cochairmen of the Green faction, Petra Kelly, Otto Schily, Marieluise Beck-Oberdorf, and also retired General Gert Bastian. This first visit to the USSR was important primarily with regard to the party's self-assertion on the international stage. Hence the desire to attain a responsible level of contact and to set out their views and exchange opinions on the most pressing topic -- how to curb the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The "Greens," who resolutely oppose the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on FRG territory, think that the only chance of stopping a dangerous development of events is unilateral disarmament. And they are calling on Moscow to set an example.

Oh, if only that were all there was to it! Any attentive follower of the missile debate cannot fail to recognize that Moscow has repeatedly made unilateral concessions. The Soviet proposals back on 6 October 1979 spoke of our readiness to reduce the number of our missiles if NATO did not take the decision to deploy the 572 new U.S. missiles. The proposal was not accepted.

Then the USSR made the fundamentally important statement of its unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. This example was not followed by the West. But even in these conditions the Soviet Union did not retract its words.

In March 1982 the USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its missiles in Europe and is UNILATERALLY[word in uppercase published in boldface] continuing to reduce its medium-range missiles. Today the SS-5 missiles, which had the same range as the SS-20's and were far superior to them in the yield of their charge, have been entirely withdrawn from combat service.

Moscow is prepared to continue to further reduce its missiles, first the SS-4's and later a substantial number of SS-20's, if the United States expresses a readiness to abandon the deployment of its new missiles.

Moscow has met many of the West's wishes halfway, both in relation to equality in warheads (the agreement to possess significantly fewer SS-20's than there are British and French launchers) and in agreeing to destroy the missiles reduced, to stop SS-20 deployment in the eastern regions of the USSR and to establish equal total levels of medium-range nuclear-capable aircarft for the USSR and NATO.

Has the USSR'S unilateral good will helped disarmament? Not at all.

There were even politicians in the FRG who saw this as recognition by Moscow of its own superiority. And the Washington spokesmen declared: The United States intends to deploy its missiles regardless of whether or not the USSR reduces its SS-20's.

One asks oneself: In these conditions is there any point in taking unilateral steps to reduce Soviet missiles in Europe? For the "Greens" themselves admit that Washington officials bluntly told them that the United States intends to secure military superiority for itself over the Soviet Union and will produce and deploy its new missiles.

Given such an approach by the United States, any unilateral concessions by the USSR can only encourage the most adventurist circles to step up their militarist line.

More and more new events confirm that in the United States things are run by bellicose "pax Americana freaks" who have taken the bit between their teeth and plan on reshaping the world as they see fit. And nothing testifies to this with more revelatory force than recent events, when the enormous Uncle Sam, armed to the teeth, came down with all his weight on tiny Grenada, intending to stifle it simply because the country's freedom-loving people want to live under their own laws.

This was also said to the "Greens" delegation in the Kremlin and held up as an example of who is exacerbating the international situation and who is using first law in international relations.

Any good will has its limits. These are the limits of a nation's vital interests. Soviet people want no repetition of 1941, when Hitler based his blitzkrieg plans on his superiority in military hardware. Where is the guarantee that the hotheads across the ocean will not reach for the preemptive strike button if they feel that their enemy is disarming alone?

These arguments were put to the delegation of the "Green" leadership in Moscow. Judging by their reaction, not all the Soviet proposals in this area were known to them previously. And once again, as during recent meetings with other FRG politicians and public figures -- Social Democrats, clericals, and nonparty people -- I was able to see for myself for the umpteenth time how right A.A. Gromyko is when he notes the important role of truthful and objective information in international relations. And it is no accident that the Reaganites and those who support their line keep silent about and distort the Soviet peace initiatives so that it is easier to mislead their public and in some way justify the NATO decision on deploying the U.S. missiles on the continent, a decision that is unpopular among wide sections of Europeans.

Whoever the "Greens'" representatives met with, they heard of Soviet people's ardent desire for peace and disarmament. We have plenty of good will. On our side there has been no shortage of steps, including unilateral ones, aimed at creating the most auspicious situation for achieving success at the Geneva talks. But it must be clear: The appearance of the new U.S. missiles will nullify any chances of success. Nondeployment will leave the door to the talks open.

KOHL 'JUGGLING WITH FACTS' ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD082344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn, 8 Nov -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports: The more loudly the voices of millions of West German citizens are raised in calling for security to be guaranteed on the basis of disarmament and for access to the territory of the country to be blocked for the new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, the more stubbornly Bonn leaders try to justify the NATO "two-track decision," not balking at literal juggling with the facts. Today's speech by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl at a meeting held at the CDU headquarters under the pretentious title "Europe's Responsibility for Peace" confirms this.

As Kohl himself admitted, this widely-publicized meeting is part of a propagandist campaign by FRG ruling circles to push the thesis of the "necessity" of the deployment of U.S. "Pershing II" and cruise missiles in response to the mythical "Soviet threat."

The FRG chancellor used just two colors: black and white. He depicted what happens in the West in white. In his words, the aggressive NATO bloc is a "stronghold of peace," that "threatens nobody" and "does not aspire to military supremacy." According to the chancellor, the United States and NATO have in recent years been occupied only with disarming and proposing "peace initiatives," while the Soviet Union all this time was arming without restraint, and threatening the West by trying to subordinate it to its will.

On the other hand, H. Kohl was not sparing with the black when speaking of the policy of the USSR and, first and foremost, of the notorious "Soviet threat." Judging by the chancellor's words, his basic task is, operating in conjunction with the other U.S. allies in NATO not to permit...the victory of the Soviet Union.

This speech makes one recall previous pronouncements by H. Kohl on "the Soviet Union's creation of hotbeds of tension in all regions of the world," and equally the FRG chancellor's attempts to justify any aggressive action by Washington in the international arena, including armed aggression against Grenada. The question suggests itself: Has Herr H. Kohl decided to play the role of the U.S. President's European assistant in his "crusade" against communism?

BELGIAN PARLIAMENT DEBATE ON CRUISE MISSILES EYED

LD081736 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Brussels November 8 TASS -- The debate opened in the Belgian Parliament today on the question of the deployment of 48 cruise missiles being imposed on Belgium by the Pentagon. The decision to hold the debate has been adopted by leaders of the parliamentary groups of political parties under the pressure from the democratic public which demands that the sinister plans of the United States and NATO should not be implemented.

The main question on the agenda will be the question of the government's claims to the exclusive right to make the decision on the deployment of 48 cruise missiles. It is noted here that Parliament must be given more powers in decision making on such important problems. Deputies will discuss the draft tabled by representatives of the ecologists' movement which prohibits the deployment, transportation and production of nuclear weapons in Belgium. Political observers stress that the majority of opposition parties intend by means of these debates to compel the government to take new initiatives which will be envisaging renunciation or deferment of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on Belgium's territory.

The local press assesses the holding of these parliamentary debates as an unqualified success of the Belgian anti-war movement.

GROWING MIDEAST TENSION BLAMED ON U.S., ISRAEL

'New Jersey' Heads for Lebanon

PM081731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Lebanon: Situation Is Heating Up"]

[Text] Beirut, 8 Nov -- The U.S. militarist preparations in the Near East have caused a sharp exacerbation of tension in the region. Over the past day U.S. aircraft from U.S. 6th Fleet ships massed off the Lebanese coast have made reconnaissance flights inside the country's airspace.

U.S. Marines from the so-called "multinational forces" reopened fire yesterday on the suburbs of West Beirut and a number of villages southeast of the capital. Beirut International Airport, on whose territory several artillery shells have exploded, has again been closed.

In a statement published here the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo stresses that the U.S. Armed Forces on the country's territory are forces of aggression operating not only against the Lebanese people, who are struggling for the restoration of the country's unity and its liberation from Israeli occupation, but also against all Arab peoples.

Damascus, 8 Nov -- Syria's SANA news agency reports that Syrian citizens have been called up from the reserve for military service. People here link this step with the escalation of aggressive U.S. preparations in the region.

Washington, 8 Nov -- According to a CBS-TV report, the battleship "New Jersey," equipped with powerful on-board guns, is making rapidly for the Lebanese coast after cutting short its call at the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

Israeli 'Large-Scale Exercises'

PM081652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general heading: "Lebanon: The Situation Is Heating Up"]

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov -- According to news agency reports, preparations have begun in Israel for "large-scale exercises" by army reservists. As commentators point out, in the past forces have repeatedly been concentrated under the signboard of such "exercises" to unleash aggressive actions against Arab countries.

Tel Aviv does not hide the fact that this militarist action is designed to put pressure on Lebanon and Syria. At the same time Israeli radio broadcasts point out that the upcoming "exercises" will be the biggest for 5 years and that in the event of a general mobilization almost 400,000 people can be placed under arms in 24 hours. It is obvious that all this conceals a threat of a new war in the Near East.

It is characteristic that Tel Aviv's militarist preparations coincide with Washington's measures to sharply build up American military strength in the East Mediterranean. As has been announced, it is planned to concentrate several U.S. naval aircraft carrier groups there in the next few days.

Tel Aviv and Washington are plainly coordinating their aggressive actions, which are fraught with the danger of a serious exacerbation of the situation in the region.

U.S. Reconnaissance Flights

LD081452 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 8 TASS -- U.S. and Israeli preparations for a new aggression against Lebanon and Syria have sharply aggravated tensions in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole. Within the framework of preparations for air strikes at Syrian troops and units of national-patriotic forces of Lebanon American Air Force planes based on the ships of the 6th U.S. Fleet stationed off the Lebanese coast made intensive reconnaissance flights over Lebanon. 12 F-14 planes roaring over Beirut made steep dives and passed over the city at low heights, causing panic among the civilian population who have not forgotten barbaric Israeli bombing raids.

U.S. Marines from the so-called multinational force yesterday again opened fire on neighborhoods in the suburbs of West Beirut and a number of settlements south-east of the capital. The national patriotic forces returned the fire at U.S. positions. Several shells exploded on the territory of the Beirut International Airport following which it was closed down.

Washington's intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon, combined with open preparations for aggression against that country and neighboring Syria have led to escalated fighting in southern suburbs of the city and in the mountain regions of Lebanon which yesterday saw the biggest and the most fierce clashes since the time the warring groupings signed a cease-fire agreement. Mortars, artillery, grenade-launchers and small arms were used during yesterday's clashes. 10 people were killed and 52 wounded in the fighting.

MOSCOW REPORTS SYRIA MOBILIZES RESERVES

LD082144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 8 Nov 83

[From the "International Diary" program with Igor Surguchev]

[Text] Threats are being heard from Washington, addressed to the Lebanese patriots and to Syria. The possibility of an American-Israeli attack on Syria is considered in Damascus to be quite real. The government of that country has announced the mobilization of reservists and has declared that an aggressor will encounter the most decisive rebuff.

AL-ASAD SAYS SYRIA 'TO FOIL IMPERIALIST PLOTS'

LD090834 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 9 TASS -- The Syrian Arab Republic is fully determined to carry on the struggle to foil imperialist plots in the Middle East and counter pressure from the United States and Israel, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad declared in a meeting with Guenter Kleiber, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. He emphasized that the Syrian people are relying in this struggle on the support of their friends -- socialist countries and on the backing of all anti-imperialist, anti-racist forces. Hafiz al-Asad pointed out the danger of imperialists' intrigues against independent states and their attempts at destabilizing the situations in various parts of the world.

STRIKE IN LEBANON PROTESTS ISRAELI 'ATROCITIES'

LD081034 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 8 TASS -- A general strike of protest against the atrocities of the Israeli invaders, who have cut the south of the country off the rest of Lebanon and who are perpetrating mass-scale repressions against the population, is taking place in Lebanon today in response to the call of governmental, public and religious organisations.

An appeal of the religious figures to the people stresses that that peaceful strike reflects the high level of general civic resistance to the Israeli occupation. The strike, the document points out, is directed against the measures taken by Israel to block all the channels of communication with south Lebanon and against the mass-scale campaign of arrests, violence and threats of the Israeli Government against the Lebanese people and their government. The document appeals to the world public for assistance to the Lebanese people in getting rid of the Israeli occupation and forcing Israel to withdraw its troops from the entire Lebanese territory.

AL-QADHDHAFI HITS 'GRAVE DANGER' OF U.S. POLICY

LD081607 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli November 8 TASS -- Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has sent messages to the U.N. secretary general, the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement and a number of international organisations, pointing out the grave danger caused by the aggressive policy of the U.S. and its NATO partners in the Middle East. The stepped-up acts of provocation in Lebanon, naked threats to Syria and the concentration of a huge number of warships of the U.S. and its NATO allies in that part of the Mediterranean, the message stresses, aggravates the already explosive situation in that region and poses a grave threat to peace.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'BIG STICK' MILITARY POLICY HIT

PM081455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Pavel Demchenko: "Following a Course of Adventures"]

[Text] The United States' intervention in Grenada has moved somewhat to the background developments in the Middle East. Meanwhile, it is in that part of the globe where the Pentagon is preparing another large-scale foray. Taking into account the heightened propaganda campaign started in the United States by the press and the White House, the future action will be presented as an "act of retribution" for the explosion of the U.S. Marines headquarters in Beirut.

That such an operation is in the making is no longer concealed in Washington. Thus, a highly placed State Department official said that response measures would be taken in accordance with the results of the investigation currently under way. Also named is the country against which these measures will be taken -- Syria. Let us recall U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, turning everything on its head, has called that country the primary force "obstructing peace in the Near East" (peace American-style, of course). Such is the psychological backing of the imminent adventure, whereas its material aspect is reflected in the reinforcement of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon and concentration of a powerful task force of the U.S. 6th Fleet off the country's coasts -- only 45-50 kilometres from the Syrian border.

As in the past, Washington counts on Israel's participation, or, rather, intends to move it forward as a vanguard of the aggressive operation. The more so, for Tel Aviv also has a pretext for "retribution": the headquarters of the Israeli troops in the Lebanese city of Tyre has just been blown up, with more than 70 people killed or wounded. Israeli Defense Minister M. Arens hastened to state that the Syrians are behind the partisans.

Neither Israel nor the United States are even trying to realise and, the more so, to acknowledge that those casualties are payment for the aggressive, adventurous policies pursued against Arab countries, for the partitioning and occupation of Lebanon. On the contrary, Washington and Tel Aviv are continuing their "big stick" policy of military blackmail and threats, rather than allowing the Arabs to handle their own affairs. But, as historical experience shows, the aggressors will not succeed in breaking the will of the patriots. Their struggle against the occupation will continue for as long as the invaders remain in the Middle East, till there is peace in the region, based on the principles of genuine justice. Washington's current course is only heightening passions and aggravating the situation.

U.S. 'PROVOKING' ISRAELI 'MAJOR AGGRESSION'

LD082124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Cairo:

War hysteria in the Near East has reached a new climax. The Arab press, including the Cairo press, reports today on Israel's preparations for total mobilization of reservists. Many tens of thousands of Israelis will in the near future take part in corresponding military exercises. This will be the first large-scale mobilization of reservists in Israel in the past 5 years. In the past, similar exercises usually preceded aggressive actions by the Israeli militarists. The new outburst of war hysteria in Israel is being accompanied primarily by threats aimed at Syria.

One is also struck by the fact that at the same time the United States has also stepped up militarist preparations. A huge U.S. naval armada is concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean. Moreover, further American Navy vessels are being transferred there from the shores of Grenada, including the aircraft carrier "Independence." It is not ruled out that the American militarists are preparing to strike a military blow against Lebanon, in the first place against the positions of the national-progressive forces.

American-Israeli military preparations intensified sharply after the visit to Israel by the high-ranking American diplomat, Eagleburger. As a result of his talks with Israeli leaders, accord has been reached on strengthening strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. As the Israeli JERUSALEM POST writes, the United States wants Israel to take up an even tougher position vis-a-vis Syria.

For Washington, the bandit actions in Grenada and Lebanon are not enough. Now the U.S. Administration is provoking Tel Aviv toward a new major aggression against the Arabs.

U.S. LEADING 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST ZIMBABWE

LD081155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "U.S. Imperial Ambitions"]

[Text] Harare, 7 Nov -- the U.S. Administration is resorting to blackmail against Zimbabwe to make the country follow in the wake of American policy, the Zimbabwean newspaper THE HERALD writes.

The newspaper describes as a new attempt to intefere in Zimbabwean internal affairs a sally by the State Department, which has called for the arrest of Bishop Muzorewa, agent of imperialism and reaction and former head of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia puppet regime, "a limitation of the right to free speech and peaceful political opposition." The Reagan administration has thereby virtually demanded that the Zimbabwean Government legalize the subversive activities of foreign special services.

Washington, THE HERALD emphasizes, has assumed the functions of a world policeman in an attempt to set up regimes obedient to it everywhere. The intervention against Grenada serves as the latest example of this. Today the United States intends to impose its henchman on the people of Zimbabwe. By supporting the counterrevolutionary Muzorewa the American Administration once again exposes its imperialist essence, national television emphasizes.

In the order for his arrest, signed by E. Munangagwa, minister of state for security in the prime minister's office, Muzorewa is accused of ties with the special services of the Republic of South Africa and Israel. During a recent visit to Israel Muzorewa had meeting with his old bosses in Israeli intelligence. According to Western press reports, his contacts with South African racists have recently become still closer.

With a view to destabilizing the situation in Zimbabwe, Prime Minister R. Mugabe declared at a mass rally, the Pretoria regime has mounted large-scale subversive actions against the republic, using for this local agents in the shape of discredited politicians. More than 5,000 cutthroats of Muzorewa's so-called "auxiliary forces" are stationed in the Republic of South Africa and are receiving military training there under the leadership of South African instructors. These bandits, the prime minister said, are being trained during punitive operations in Namibia and armed raids on Mozambique.

The facts which have become known in connection with the Muzorewa affair, the Zimbabwean press points out, attest to the existence of an imperialist conspiracy against the republic under Washington's overall leadership.

U.S.-S. AFRICAN MILITARY, NUCLEAR TIES HIT

LD082306 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 83

[From the "Africa As We See It" program]

[Text] At the end of last month, President Reagan tried to lift many of the restrictions on American exports to South Africa. The move would have opened another avenue for investment for the Pretoria regime. Our observer Yuriy (Rogov) comments:

The calculation was quite obvious. President Reagan wanted to cash in on the fact that world public attention was rivetted to Grenada and Lebanon and quietly get the bill through Congress. But it was the events in Grenada and Lebanon, which once again revealed the real worth of Washington's talk of freedom and democracy, that made the Congress reject by 285 votes to 124 President Reagan's proposals to expand the export of commodities, including military-designated items, to South Africa.

It rejected them not because of any sympathies for Africa and the Africans, but rather, because the congressmen were aware that against the background of the American-engineered Caribbean and Lebanese (?slaughter) campaigns, another major attempt at rapprochement with South Africa would have added to the world-wide criticism of America. Besides, they were apprehensive of what an outrageous reaction might have followed from black voters in the United States. Any, any congressional decision would have been a mere formality, because there's a heavy flow moving from the United States, by direct or roundabout routes, in violation of a UN resolution, to supply racist South Africa with everything it needs, primarily in the military fields.

President Reagan's pro-racist move has another interesting aspect. Furing the congressional debate dozens of facts were disclosed or confirmed pointing to the secret collaboration between the United States and South Africa, though such dealings have been banned by UN resolutions and the American Congress too. It was disclosed for instance that American companies and banks had been helping South Africa to build the strategically important SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] petrochemical complex not far from Johannesburg. Despite stringent censorship, it has become known that American companies are taking part in establishing a strategic oil reserve. This is one of the most important, if not the most important, military and economic undertaking by the Pretoria regime. Nor is it a secret any longer that South Africa has received much aid from America to build the Koeberg nuclear power facility near Cape Town. (?It has been proved) that Washington has signed a deal with Pretoria to supply the nuclear research center at Pelindaba with enriched uranium until the year 2007. If so, the nuclear, including military, collaboration between the United States and South Africa has already stepped into the 21st century. The 100 kgs of uranium America has already supplied would be enough to build a dozen nuclear warheads. Finally, Washington has failed to keep secret its collaboration with the racist regime in developing plans for extensive use of chemical warfare against the peoples of Namibia and the frontline states.

Those are some of the facts that have surfaced in the wake of President Reagan's another attempt to expand the export of goods and capital to South Africa.

MOSCOW SCORES MOTIVATION FOR U.S. AID TO SOMALIA

LD082128 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS from Paris, the Western countries and certain international financial organizations have agreed to give all-round aid to Somalia to a sum of $1.2 billion in the next 3 years.

Giving aid is a good and noble thing, especially for the people in such a poor country as Somalia. Latest events indicate, unfortunately, that this time this isn't an act of mercy or the desire to help the people of Somalia overcome its disastrous situation. Western aid, as is known, has certain political and economic strings attached to it. The chief one is having the country conduct a foreign and home policy to the liking of the West. Apparently the financial tycoons at their meeting in Paris have decided that the Mogadishu regime meets those requirements, and it must be said that they have plenty of reasons to believe that this is so.

The government of Mohamed Siad Barre has allowed the Americans to have military bases on the territory of the country and to conduct the military exercises of the Rapid Deployment Force that has killed innocent people, first in Lebanon and then in Grenada [as heard].

Malicious attacks continue on the progressive revolutionary regimes of certain African and Arab countries. The Somali regime has found itself in a vicious circle, since militarism and expansionism -- the basic principles of the country's policy -- demand ever more money, and that money is spent out of the already weak economy.

Actually, the economy is on a brink of a catastrophe and the West knows that better than anyone else. One only has to read some of the newspapers or magazines. And finally, officials in Mogadishu this year spoke directly about changes in the social and economic orientation of the country, and so-called liberalization of Somalia -- and that meant denationalization of a number of enterprises, opening the doors to foreign capital, and reviving capitalist relations in the country. All that will be taken into consideration when the country starts coping with its 3-year development plan next year. Actually, it was that plan that has helped Mogadishu to get the new loan. Incidentally, among the chief loaners is the United States, and American businessmen do not like throwing money away.

Recently, an official of the American State Department, Kenneth Dam, speaking in Philidelphia, said that Washington will be giving military and economic aid to the so-called moderate regimes in the Arab countries so that they could struggle successfully against the radical regimes. And it is the regimes that conduct a pro-American policy that are meant under the term moderate. As for the radical regimes, those are the countries that remain true to an anti-imperialist cause. And Somalia, today, of course, falls into the category of so-called moderate regimes.

So the present assistance of the West can be viewed only as direct support of the pro-imperialist regime of Somalia and its policy.

UN, NATO REACTION TO GRENADA EVENTS ASSESSED

PM081009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "New Story of the 'Emperor With No Clothes'"]

[Text] The debate on the question of the Grenada situation by the international community's most representative forum -- the UN General Assembly -- demonstrated that Washington, having carried out a bandit attack on that country, is in the pillory. Some 108 UN member states voted for a resolution describing the U.S. invasion of Grenada as a "blatant violation of international law and an infringement of the state's independence, sovereignty, and territorial inviolability." The only ones to vote against this resolution were the United States, the six Caribbean countries enlisted by Washington to participate in the aggression, the representative of the bloody Salvadoran junta, and also Israel, which is occupying Arab territories. This list is, by itself, sufficiently eloquent.

Even while the question was being debated in the Security Council the complete isolation that Washington has placed itself in through its actions was clear. The United States managed to block a resolution condemning this act of piracy, which was voted for by 11 Security Council members with 3 abstentions.

The debates in the Security Council and in the General Assembly showed that the imperialist superpower's attack on a small state not several times, but several thousand times inferior to it in population, territory, and military potential aroused particular indignation and alarm among the nonaligned states, which are the largest group of UN members. "There can be no justification for a foreign invasion of Grenada. We cannot be convinced by the arguments put forward to cover up this aggression," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, said.

The developing countries' concern is completely justified. They know through their own experience that the intervention against Grenada is only a link in a long chain of encroachments by Washington on the independence and sovereignty of the young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. They can see for themselves that the present White House incumbent, who spoke of himself as a fighter against imaginary "international terrorism," has in fact raised real international terrorism to the level of state policy. They can see in practice that in building up the interventionist "rapid deployment forces" in various parts of the world and declaring secret operations against any states to be "authorized," Reagan is appropriating for himself the role of global policeman.

The Latin American states, who are well acquainted with their nothern neighbor's "big stick", saw the aggression against Grenada as a direct threat to their own security. They expressed their indigation and alarm both in the United Nations and in the OAS. The representatives of Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Panama, and many other states condemned this treacherous act as a direct violation of the OAS charter, which states that on no pretext does any state have the right to direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of another state. The Latin Americans understand that aggression against a small country that had threatened nobody has an obvious goal: to intimidate the region's other states. "Today it is Grenada, but tomorrow it could be any other country," said the Bolivian representative heading the OAS Permanent Council.

Nicaragua's appeal to the governments and peoples of the world says that Washington has already held a conference of the military leaders of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras in order to draw up detailed plans for aggression against Nicaragua.

U.S. troops are already concentrated on Honduran territory, U.S. warships are in Central American waters, and terrorist attacks on Nicaraguan soil are becoming increasingly frequent.

Is not the landing on Grenada a dress rehearsal for an invasion of Nicaragua? This question is being increasingly asked with alarm by the U.S. public too. "The conquistador in the White House," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "could quite easily decide to lift the veil covering its 'secret' war against the Sandinists and send in the Marines to overturn yet another government that is getting on our nerves." The French newspaper LE MONDE evaluates the attack on Grenada as an attempt to intimidate Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran patriots.

Examining the unprovoked U.S. aggression in the general context of Washington's foreign policy, the British FINANCIAL TIMES expresses the doubt: can the West European allies generally trust Reagan's sense of responsibility? In the paper's opinion, the U.S. invasion of Grenada shows that the present U.S. Administration is not only trying to simplify all international problems by reducing them to "communist intrigues", but also considers military strength the preferred instrument for solving these problems.

The present White House incumbent's attempt to replace international law with the law of the jungle and make the world community come to terms with the tyranny of strength aroused such profound indignation universally that even the NATO countries' ruling circles perferred to dissociate themselves from their former ally. France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway voted in the United Nations for the resolution condemning the invasion of Grenada, and Britain abstained.

French President Mitterrand termed the Grenada invasion an impermissible act. Nothing can justify the direct intervention of the United States and certain Caribbean states against a sovereign state, Mauroy, French head of government, declared. Even British Prime Minister Thatcher, on whom Washington is wont to rely as an unqualified support for the present U.S. line, was annoyed, She stated that Reagan undertook the invasion of Grenada despite her urgent advice against it. "If things are moving toward the enunciation of a new law under which the United States has the right to invade communist countries' territories, then truly terrible wars lie ahead for us," Thatcher said in an interview.

The FRG Government stated that, unlike London, nobody has consulted it on this question but if the FRG had known of U.S. intentions it would have been against the intervention, Washington's act of piracy was condemned by Italy and Canada. Of the major capitalist countries only Japan decided not to publicly dissociate itself from Washington's actions. The Nakasone government, preparing for Reagan's visit to Tokyo, obsequiously expressed an "understanding of the reasons" prompting Washington to this step.

When, in connection with the Beirut explosions, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had to go to Europe for talks with the foreign ministers of Britain, France, and Italy -- countries whose soldiers, along with the Americans, make up the so-called "multinational forces" in Lebanon -- apart from the painful subject of the Near East crisis he had to have a number of unpleasant explanations with the allies in connection with the Grenada invasion too. The consequences of that action took on in West Europe an extremely undesirable aspect for NATO. They reinforced the notion of Reagan as a man who shoots first and asks questions later.

It is noteworthy that in the course of the debates on the situation in occupied Grenada held in the British Parliament, attention focused on the question of control over the launch of U.S. cruise missiles which are being sited in Britain.

In the words of Laborite Healey, the United States invaded an independent country because, it says, its security demanded it, and the affair allegedly took place in its "backyard." But Grenada is, after all, 1,400 miles away from the continental United States. If the Soviet Union used a similar argument then, in Healey's words, its "backyard" would include Great Britain. Last week, Healey went on, the United States ignored Britain's opinion even though the threat to its security was extremely dubious. Who then will believe that the present administration will take Britons' objections into account when it comes to launching cruise missiles?

In the words of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper, the fate of Grenada has driven a new wedge into relations between the United States and West Europe. Reagan's decision to send the Marines into that island has given rise to new doubts over his competence as a leader of one of the major powers and has made even more people doubt whether the U.S. President can be trusted. That is why the protests against the U.S. attack on Grenada merged in West Europe with the struggle of peace-loving forces against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles.

Immediately after U.S. troops landed on Grenada, the White House issued to the newspapers and television companies a photograph of the U.S. President chatting in his pajamas with the secretary of state and the national security adviser. This pseudosensational picture was intended to convince Americans that the President had been gotten out of bed by the Caribbean states' unexpected request to "help them" in imposing order on Grenada.

Beyond U.S. borders people will not be found ready to believe this dramatization. But the picture -- the work of the U.S. propaganda services -- is in its own way symbolic. The fact is not that events in Grenada made the White House incumbent appear before the cameras in a state of undress. The fact is that against the background of these events the image of the latter-day peacemaker, his militarist line, and his policy of international terrorism have been laid bare to the world. As Kaiser, deputy chief editor of THE WASHINGTON POST, writes, "everyone here in Washington knows that the emperor has no clothes."

U.S. GRENADA RATIONALE 'NEW WAVE OF JINGOISM'

PM081030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 7

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Tolkunov: "'Bomb' of Lies"]

[Text] New York, August -- With every passing day you are increasingly struck by the zeal and inventiveness of those who are trying to vindicate the U.S. intervention in Grenada. First, the President himself makes a staggering geographical discovery when he finds out that there is ... a "Soviet-Cuban colony" in the Caribbean. Then an "army" of Cubans appears in Grenada and the brave U.S. Marines rush to attack them. In reality the "army" proved to be made up only of workers, civilian specialists, doctors, and teachers. Finally, one more propaganda "bomb" is exploding....

Intelligence service representatives have announced that the U.S. invasion forces in Grenada were being fought by... Soviet servicemen. They in turn has been told this by Corporal (Key Carter) who had been wounded, apparently in the head. He had just been evacuated from the island and taken to a Washington military hospital.

"When we landed things were hot for us. The fighting was mainly between us and Soviet units," he said, to reporters' astonishment.

And now a special edition of the NEW YORK POST has been published with the full-page headline: "United States Is Fighting Soviet Troops in Grenada." A new wave of jingoism, chauvinism, and lies is rolling in. The White House is rubbing its hands in satisfaction.

FORMATION OF 'NEW ORDER' IN GRENADA VIEWED

PM090844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin report: "Establishing a New Order"]

[Text] Washington -- A new American force in the shape of "broad specialists" is landing on Grenada's shores. They have instructions from the White House to establish a new order on the occupied island.

Governor General Paul Scoon, remnant of the British domination, has been formally declared head of the Grenadian Administration. In his name statements are being made, decrees issued, and messages even sent abroad, though nobody has yet seen him in the flesh, apart from in photographs. Even his exact location is being kept a deep secret. According to some rumors, he is sitting things out behind the armor of the U.S. helicopter-carrier "Guam," while according to others, he is being kept under house arrest by "Rangers" from the 82d Division. The American guardians are not even showing Scoon to their own journalists, promising to arrange such an interview "tomorrow -- not today."

With few exceptions, representatives of the "freest press in the world," who dare not set foot on the island without the sanction of the occupying authorities, have readily accepted the rules of the governor general game. But then, according to the press, the Grenadians are saying that they will henceforth be governed by "Sir Paul Gillespie." Sir Paul -- the title and first name of the invisible governor; and Gillespie -- the surname of the responsible State Department official, who is very noticeable, for he heads the U.S. diplomatic mission quickly established on the occupied island.

Access to local institutions is now closed in Grenada. For a large number of their employees this is final -- they have been dismissed for loyalty to Grenada's revolutionary government. The signature beneath the order for the so-called "purge" is illegible, but it is easy to guess who wrote it. Meanwhile, as is manifest from local television broadcasts, interventionists armed to the teeth continue to rule over Grenada. Appearing openly in front of the cameras, they carry out general searches and interrogations, stop cars, threatening them with machineguns and carbines, and force local inhabitants to lie face down in the dust.

So this is the "freedom and democracy" which Uncle Sam has brought to Grenada on the points of bayonets!

U.S. BEHAVIOR IN GRENADA 'LESSON FOR EUROPE'

PM081438 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Own international observer G. Dadyants article: "Grenada and Europe"]

[Text] Grenada is a long way from Europe, but what has happened in Grenada also concerns Europe in the most direct manner. The U.S. Administration has not only demonstrated its complete disregard for the generally accepted norms of international law. Reagan has shown that he does not intend to heed anything -- neither the peoples' right to independent development, nor their sovereignty, nor, what is more, European public opinion.

There are fears that the intervention in Grenada is a kind of "dress rehearsal" for the invasion of Nicaragua and El Salvador, since both these countries are part of the so-called U.S. "security belt" defined by the present U.S. Administration.

But it is well known that Reagan has extended U.S. security interests far beyond the limits of the "Monroe Doctrine." He has arrogated the right to declare any region of the globe a sphere of "vitally important U.S. interests." Does this not mean that tomorrow any country may share Grenada's fate?

Grenada is part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and one would think that before undertaking an act of intervention against that country Reagan ought at least to have enlisted the British Government's consent to it. But, as is now known, the British Government did not support U.S. military intervention. Britain's Prime Minister M. Thatcher was forced to state in Parliament that she had expressed "extremely substantial doubts" about Washington's action. But if Reagan does not heed even his most loyal ally and sympathizer M. Thatcher, where is the guarantee that he will ever heed Chancellor H. Kohl or President F. Mitterrand? What if tomorrow the California mafia takes it into its head to seize Malta, Corsica, or Cyprus in order to safeguard U.S. "security"?

These and other questions are naturally confronting the European public, especially now that the Americans are preparing to deploy their new nuclear missiles in West Europe.

"All the West Europeans," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "who thought the United States an unreliable and bellicose ally have found confirmation of the validity of that view in the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Moreover, all those representatives of the West European countries who think that the U.S. missiles are not so much a defense as a threat to their security have interpreted this invasion as proof of the validity of their reasoning."

It is no accident that certain British members of Parliament, including some from the ruling party, have demanded that the government explain how it can trust the United States on the question of deploying the cruise missiles, which will be exclusively under Pentagon control, if London's opinion was rejected even on a less important question. Disagreement with Reagan's actions has been expressed by the governments of France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and even, as WESTFAELISHE RUNDSCHAU emphasizes, an "embarrassed and stuttering" official Bonn.

Especially alarming notes are sounded in a French Foreign Ministry statement, which stresses in connection with the U.S. invasion of Grenada that "no state has the right to armed invasion of another state's territory without a corresponding request from the legitimate authorities of the latter."

Today, after completing its terrorist action against Grenada, Washington is trying to cite a "request" from individual Caribbean countries. Well, what if tomorrow individual NATO countries "request" the United States, say, to undertake intervention in France on the basis that the left, not the right, is in power over there?

Since Reagan has decided to pursue "gunboat diplomacy," the West European press notes, there is no doubt that some "students" appealing to Reagan "for help" can be found somewhere else.

The U.S. attack on Grenada makes patently obvious the danger that the policy being pursued by the present U.S. Administration holds for the world as a whole and for Europe in particular.

Commenting on events in Grenada, NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG writes: "The world is growing more warlike every day. There is an escalation (where capitalism is king -- G.D.) of hatred and violence, crude suppression and torture, murder and terror... The 'arguments' that Reagan has presented to justify the Grenada invasion are extremely unconvincing. The attempts to justify the invasion are simply empty Reagan phrases. Moreover Reagan's language is frightening. He speaks of 'villains' and 'bandits,' of 'left-wing crooks' and other 'thugs'..."

In its political consequences the Grenada invasion clearly goes beyond the bounds of the Caribbean and even the Western Hemisphere. It is no longer simply a policy of brute force but of direct international piracy that has taken the stage. There is no doubt that the bandit act carried out by the U.S. Administration is arousing a wave of anti-American feelings around the world and primarily in West Europe, since it has been given the role of bridgehead in the Washington-planned "limited nuclear war." B. Gwertzman, THE NEW YORK TIMES' Washington correspondent, writes that following the invasion of Grenada alarm reigns even in the U.S. State Department. They think there that the Grenada invasion will not only worsen relations with Moscow but will also give left-wing political forces in West Europe new arguments for demonstrating against the deployment of the U.S. missiles. "Reagan," an official State Department spokesman told the correspondent, "will again be seen by the antinuclear movement in Europe as someone who is trigger-happy and who cannot be trusted with nuclear weapons."

Grenada is thus not only a tragedy for Central America, but also a lesson for West Europe.

LEFTIST 'PURGE' REPORTED UNDER WAY IN GRENADA

LD082204 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Mostovets reporting: U.S. Marines pushing emaciated-looking people with the barrels of their rifles. Typically, the detained are handcuffed and blindfolded. These are sequences from a new report aired by local television here. The report is from Grenada where U.S. occupation troops have started a veritable hunt for the patriots. Watching this on the TV screen one is involuntarily reminded of the Second World War -- for this is precisely the way Nazi troops treated their war prisoners, driving them into concentration camps with the same kind of self-complacent grin.

Occupation authorities in Grenada are combing the island in a search for "suspects", primarily the followers of the government of Maurice Bishop. The arrested are summarily thrown behind barbed wire. The purpose of these operations is to suppress all opposition to a puppet "government" which the Reagan administration is hurriedly assembling.

It is quite clear now that a reactionary regime being thrusted on Grenada will be no better than any of those dictatorships in Latin America which are able to remain in power if not in control only due to brute terror and Washington's handouts. General Farries, commander of the 82d U.S. Airborne Division actually admitted as much. In an interview with THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER he said that the task of U.S. occupation force in Grenada was to set up a powerful and efficient police mechanism which would be a firm guarantee that leftist revolutionaries would never again be able to come to power. It follows from the interview that the CIA and other U.S. intelligence services are to assist in developing a network of informers and paid policy agents to keeping a close watch on the people and detecting the "unreliable". [sentence as received]

According to General Farris, special computers had already been delivered to Grenada from the United States. These are to be used to store the names of all Grenadians suspected of sympathies for the "leftists". Farris stressed that in the meantime U.S. troops will police the island until an efficient national police service was established.

Former British Governor-General Paul Scoon who was put in charge in the island for the time being is trying hard to live up to the expectations of his masters from Washington. He ordered a purge in ministries, departments, editorial offices of newspapers and the radio service. Many former employees have already been scared. According to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR the island is in the grip of fear.

DAM'S 'BELLICOSE' REMARKS ON NICARAGUA ASSAILED

PM081134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Crude Blackmail"]

[Text] New York, 6 November -- After Grenada, Nicaragua may become the next target of the United States' armed aggression in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. This is how observers interpret the bellicose, inflammatory remarks made by K. Dam, U.S. first deputy secretary of state.

Speaking at a conference of ASSOCIATED PRESS editors in Louisville (Kentucky), he crudely attacked revolutionary Nicaragua in an overt attempt to blackmail that country's government with the threat of the use of military force by Washington. In the aftermath of events in Grenada, K. Dam said, "the Nicaraguan leaders must carefully consider their relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union." He spoke about certain "lessons" to be learned, as he put it, by the leaders of the Sandinista government from the events in Grenada.

Dam did his utmost to justify the hostile campaign against Nicaragua with references to the "threat" to other countries in Central America allegedly emanating from Nicaragua. However, it is well known that this threat emanates not from Nicaragua, which has openly declared its readiness to take part in negotiations with the aim of obtaining a political solution to the situation in Central America, but from the United States, which has been engaged in an unprecedented buildup of military might in the region.

U.S. SAID SEEKING 'PRETEXT' TO INVADE NICARAGUA

LD090649 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Managua November 9 TASS -- The U.S. aggression against Nicaragua may start at any minute, Daniel Ortega warned here.

The member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the steering council of the Nicaraguan Government said that the Reagan administration's policy is posing a threat not only to Nicaragua but also to the entire world. With the same ease with which it is now issuing orders to occupy sovereign states Washington may unleash nuclear war that will incinerate mankind, Daniel Ortega said. Recent developments in Grenada, he added, have demonstrated that the U.S. Government will not stop short of aggression in any part of the world. First of all, this is true of Central America. President Reagan and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger do not conceal that the White House is considering a military intervention against Nicaragua as a real option.

The United States, Daniel Ortega said further, is looking for a pretext for an aggression against Nicaragua. Acting on Washington's order, the counter-revolutionary gangs of mercenaries intend to capture a patch of Nicaraguan territory and then issue a plea to the United States for assistance that will serve as a signal for a massive incursion into Nicaragua by U.S. troops and the reactionary Honduran military.

In conditions where the threat of a U.S. imperialist aggression is growing, Daniel Ortega said, the Nicaraguan Government is adopting measures to bolster the country's defences, in particular its anti-aircraft defences. The Nicaraguan leader emphasized that his country will continue to exert efforts to achieve a political settlement in Central America.

NICARAGUA OFFICIAL CITED ON 'REAGAN'S DOCTRINE'

LD082255 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman exposed "Reagan's doctrine" in accordance with which the present U.S. Administration assumed the "right" to oppose by any methods, not stopping at armed invasion, the striving of Central American peoples to embark on the road of independence development. He spoke at a plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly which started discussing the item "situation in Central America: threat to international peace and security, and the peace initiatives". The Nicaraguan minister recalled President Reagan's recent cynical statement about the United States "right" to resort to "secret operations" if the U.S. believes that this suits its interests.

Special danger, D'Escoto said. Stems from the fact that this statement is made by the president of one of the biggest military powers in the world, which has not only the capability but also the readiness to violate principles and goals of the United Nations Charter.

U.S. TO 'MAINTAIN, REINFORCE' PRESENCE ON GRENADA

LD072213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1228 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] New York, 7 Nov (TASS) -- The United States intends to use the aggression against Grenada to maintain and reinforce its military 'presence' in this country and turn it into a Pentagon outpost in the Caribbean Basin. As Defense Secretary C. Weinberger cynically stated in an interview with ABC-TV, he "has not got the slightest idea" of when the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada can be expected. The U.S. presence on the island is "necessary," the Pentagon chief pointed out. In the words of General G. Ferris, commander of the interventionist corps on Grenada, his soldiers will remain on the island until such time as "the threat is eliminated," the Pentagon chief pointed out. In the words of General G. Ferris, commander of the interventionist corps on Grenada, his soldiers will remain on the island until such time as "the threat is eliminated." This may mean, UPI agency comments on his statement, that the U.S. occupation of this country will extend to several months at least.

The results of the trip to Grenada by a U.S. Congress House of Representatives delegation, aimed at "collecting authentic facts" on the situation there, also testifies to Washington's intention "to consolidate itself firmly" on the island. The delegation, THE WASHINGTON POST states today, is convinced that the U.S. troops will remain on Grenada for another 6 months.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS TO ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV

Reagan Message

PM082001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On the occasion of the USSR's national holiday I want to convey congratulations to the people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the American people. The United States will continue to work in the name of peace and in the interests of relations with the Soviet Union based on reciprocity, mutual restraint, and respect for the principles of international law.

With respect,

Ronald Reagan

PRC Leaders' Greetings

PM081815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yu. V. Andropov

To Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov

On behalf of the PRC Government and the Chinese people, we send to the Government of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet people holiday greetings and good [dobryye] wishes on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Chinese people value highly the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. They will continue to exert their efforts for the development of this friendship.

The Chinese people sincerely [iskrenne] wish that, after eliminating obstacles [ustraniv prepyatsviya], China and the Soviet Union could accomplish the normalization of interstate relations and establish good-neighborly and friendly relations. This would meet not only the fundamental [korennyye] interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples but also the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We wholeheartedly [ot vsey dushi] wish the Soviet people new successes in the work of building.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Spiljak Greetings

PM081258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I send you, esteemed Comrade Andropov, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and all working people and citizens in the Soviet Union warmest greetings and best wishes for the further all-round progress and prosperity of your country.

I am sure that the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet friendly relations and the mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of jointly established principles correspond to the long-term interests of our peoples and contribute to mutual understanding, equal cooperation and the cause of peace, socialism and general progress.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency

Romanian GOSR Greetings

PM081245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

On the 66th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the entire Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the friendly Soviet people warm congratulations and best wishes.

Our country's progressive and revolutionary forces warmly hailed the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- and event which ushered in a new era in the history of mankind -- and voiced their combat solidarity with Russia's proletariat led by the Communist Party created by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Under the severe conditions of the bourgeois-landlord regime the RCP consistently advocated the establishment of normal, friendly, good-neighborly relations between Romania of the antifascist, anit-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation 23 August 1944, carried out under the RCP's leadership, the strong Romanian-Soviet friendship and multifaceted cooperation tempered in the joint battles of Romanian and Soviet servicemen for the defeat of fascist Germany acquired new substance in the years of socialism, developing steadily on a multifaceted plane.

Our country's working people wholeheartedly rejoice at and evaluate highly the portentous results achieved by the Soviet people under the Communist Party's leadership in the country's socioeconomic development, which make a significat contribution to enhancing socialism's might and prestige throughout the world.

Our party and state attach special significance to the development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and voice the conviction that, by acting jointly on the basis of the principles and provisions of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty, the 1976 Romanian-Soviet joint statement, and the accords reached at the highest level, these relations will continuously develop in the interests of our peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace.

Voicing satisfaction in connection with our countries' cooperation in the international arena and noting the Soviet Union's important role in resolving major problems of the modern epoch, we believe that it is now necessary to do everything to prevent the deployment of new missiles in Europe, to remove and destroy those that exist on the way to completely ridding the continent of nuclear weapons, to end the arms race and proceed to disarmament, to lessen international confrontation, and to resume the policy of detente, cooperation, and respect for the national independence of all peoples.

On this anniversary we convey to the communists and all working people of the Soviet Union wishes for new and ever greater successes in building a communist society and in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Mongolian Leaders' Message

PM081337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

Allow us on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], on behalf of all our country's working people, and on our own behalf to convey to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the fraternal Soviet people warm greetings and most cordial congratulations on the glorious 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The epoch-making significance of great October, which marked a turning point in the history of mankind, is manifested increasingly grandly in the steady development of the world revolutionary process, in the further strengthening of the socialist countries, and in the peoples' historic gains and victories in the struggle for peace, freedom, and social progress.

Born of October, the mighty land of the Soviets has scaled unprecedented heights of economic, scientific, and technical progress and achieved truly outstanding successes in the harmonious development of the multinational family of its peoples and in the further growth of their material and cultural well-being.

Marching under the wise leadership of their proven combat vanguard -- the CPSU -- Soviet people are now scaling more and more new heights in building a communist society and are concentrating their efforts on resolving the large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The dynamic development and strengthening of the Soviet Union, its Leninist policy of peace, and its active purposeful efforts to avert the threat of war serve as a reliable guarantee of the peoples' security and peaceful future. Our party and the MPR Government fully support the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the constructive proposals and initiatives advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, which indicate real ways to curb the arms race, prevent nuclear catastrophe, and improve the political climate in the world.

The Mongolian people with legitimate pride link their revolutionary gains and achievements in building a new life with unbreakable fraternal friendship and close all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the Soviet people's sincere internationalist assistance. The MPR's communists and working people are fully resolved to continue indefatigably exerting all their efforts for the further broadening and deepening of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the name of strengthening the unity and might of world socialism and consolidating peace and international security.

On the day of the portentous great October anniversary we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people great new successes and achievements in the building of communism and in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and world security and for friendship and cooperation among peoples.

Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium

J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

Kim Il-song Message

PM0814J2 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, as well as on my own behalf, I send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Government of the Soviet Union, and the entire Soviet people congratulations on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Having broken the chains of capital, Russia's working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevist Party carried out a socialist revolution and thereby created a worker-peasant state for the first time in the history of mankind and ushered in the new epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The October Revolution and the Soviet people's subsequent successful building of socialism in imperialist encirclement very strongly inspired the millions-strong masses of the world's working people to struggle against exploitation and the yoke of capital.

The Soviet people in World War II, having routed fascist Germany and Japanese militarism, honorably defended the Soviet motherland and after the war restored the devastated national economy in a short time and still further strengthened the country's overall might -- which was convincing confirmation of the advantages and the inviolability of the socialist system.

Today the Soviet people, having perceived the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the decisions of the last party Central Committee plenum, are waging an active struggle for the accelerated improvement of the development socialist society, against the imperialists' new inflammatory intrigues, and in defense of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at all the successes of the fraternal Soviet people over the long period of revolution and building.

The peoples of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- are linked by strong bonds of friendship of class brothers during the joint struggle against a common enemy -- imperialism -- and for the triumph of the great cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

I express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, which have taken shape on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will expand and develop still more in the future, and I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people new successes in the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world and to further strengthen and develop Soviet society.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Moscow in Korean to Korea at 1130 GMT on 6 November carries Kim Il-song's message to Andropov with the following variation:

[Paragraph six, last two lines, read: ... against the imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, and in defense....]

Al-Asad Greetings

PM081950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear comrade!

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I am pleased to send on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command, and on my own behalf the most sincere congratulations and warm greetings to you, to the Central Committee of the CPSU, to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to the friendly Soviet people.

This occasion gives me the opportunity to reemphasize that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries -- relations which have undergone considerable development in various spheres and which were sealed by the 1980 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union -- have been of mutual benefit to our peoples and have facilitated the intensification of the struggle of our region's patriotic and progressive forces.

I ask you to accept best wishes for your personal health and happiness and for the Soviet people's further successes.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

PDRY Chairman

PM081546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution it gives me pleasure to convey on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and Council of Ministers best greetings to the Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party and wishes for further great successes in the building of developed socialism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era, during which progressive mankind has scored tremendous historical successes. The most important among them are the formation of the world socialist system, the liquidation of the old imperialist system, and the boosting of the international national liberation movement. All this has led to a shift in the worldwide balance of forces to the advantage of forces standing for liberation, democracy, progress, socialism, and peace. The imperialists are no longer able to turn the world back to the era of imperialist wars and to deal with the destinies of the peoples just as they like.

The Great October Socialist Revolution rendered the greatest service to the world revolutionary movement because its experience and its successes and achievements comprise a most important source for the people's struggle for liberation, progress, socialism, and peace.

We in Democratic Yemen, proceeding from our position within the Arab national liberation movement, pay due tribute to the role played by the Great October Socialist Revolution and the first socialist state in the world in the cause of supporting the Arab people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and their supporting links -- Zionism and reaction.

We would like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of our party and people, gratitude for the all-round assistance and support which the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to the Yemeni people at different stages of the struggle for national and social liberation, freedom, independence, and social progress. This struggle was crowned with the creation of the YSP, which is continuing the work to accomplish the tasks of the national democratic revolution with a view to the building of socialism in our country.

In this direction Soviet-Yemeni friendship has become a source of strength for the revolution process occurring in our country, a firm foundation for the staunch militant ties linking our parties and countries, and we voice our profound satisfaction with the high level attained by the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and states.

We would like to reaffirm once more our firm desire to further strengthen and expand these relations in all spheres and to follow the path indicated by the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers

CPSU'S CHERNENKO WRITES ON CITIZENS' RIGHTS

AU081435 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 83 p 6

[APN article "specially for TRYBUNA LUDU" by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The Party -- Society's Political Leader"]

[Text] Eighty years ago, the Leninist party of the Bolsheviks arose -- which is today the CPSU. From lawlessness to generally guaranteed rights and liberties -- that is the road which the country's working people have followed under the leadership of the Leninist party.

Problems of democracy, of freedom of the individual, of human rights, equality, and humanitarianism are some of the most important problems of today. In the West, the concept of human rights directly connected with democracy is often deliberately narrowed down to exclude socioeconomic rights. In the USSR, the concept of human rights, besides containing political, cultural, and personal rights, also includes socio-economic rights. We believe that man can only feel free and endowed with full rights when he is liberated from exploitation and social pressure and when he has the guaranteed possibility of taking part in management of the state and of public affairs. A really free person must be certain of tomorow and certain that he will never find himself without means of subsistence. He must also be certain that the state is watching over his rights and liberties and that they are materially safeguarded. This is only feasible on the basis of socialist public ownership.

The Soviet concept of human rights does not clash with the principles of the most important international documents. Soviet legislature in this sphere is considerably more comprehensive than international pacts, for it gives far greater guarantees of individual rights and liberties.

The adoption of the USSR Constitution in 1977 showed once again that socialism in itself is characterized by a development trend in all spheres, including in the spheres of democracy and personal freedom.

The Soviet Political System

The Soviet political system is an amalgam of state and social organizations, thanks to which the working masses are managing all the affairs of society and the state. The supreme and leading force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system is the Communist Party, which joins the activity of all state and social organizations into one whole.

The CPSU's leadership role concerns political leadership in particular. The party lays down society's general development prospects and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy. The party also acts as a signpost for state and social organizations, showing them how to maintain the correct course, how to avoid a narrow-minded and particularistic treatment of affairs, and how to carry out their activity in the entire nation's interests.

The CPSU's work is based on convincing people and on ideological influence. State and social organizations make independent decisions on matters that lie within their capacity. The CPSU conducts its policy in these organizations mainly through the communists who work in them.

Party organizations in the USSR act according to principles contained in the Constitution. Party members enjoy no privileges. The party issues no instructions to courts, for this would violate the independence of judges and attorneys which is defined in Article 155 of the State Constitution.

In the system of constitutional rights and liberties by citizens, an important place is occupied by sociopolitical rights, which mirror the principle of socialist people's power and are a way of implementing this power. The USSR Constitution guarantees to Soviet citizens a wide range of political rights and liberties: The right to take part in running the affairs of the state and of society and in discussing and adopting laws and decisions of national and local significance, the right to elect and the right to be elected, and the right to present opinions inside state and social organizations on how their activity may be improved. Soviet citizens also have the right to criticize shortcomings in work; freedom of speech, of the press, of association, of street marches and demonstrations is guaranteed; and there is a right to associate oneself in social organizations. All these rights and liberties are designed to ensure every citizen's participation in running the affairs of state and society. In this the party sees the essence, chief role, and general development goal of socialist democracy.

People's Power

The soviets of people's delegates, which form the political bedrock of the state, are playing an increasingly greater part in the process of making working people take part in running state and social affairs. There are bodies of representative democracy through which the people are exercising their power.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, these soviets constitute a uniform system of authority from bottom to top: from the regional and rural soviets of people's delegates, right up to the state's supreme body of authority -- the USSR Supreme Soviet. The 1,500 deputies composing the Supreme Soviet at present include 522 workers and 244 peasants; the 2.3 million deputies in local bodies of authority include representatives from over 100 nationalities; nonparty people comprise 57.2 percent of the deputies, women comprise 50.1 percent, and young people up to 30 years old comprise 33.9 percent.

However, if we also take into account those who have been elected to the soviets previously (almost half the composition of the soviets is changed at every election), it means that there are already many millions of people in the country who have had good experience in running the state and conducting its affairs.

The entire activity of the soviets is under the control of the masses and is carried out openly, with an open curtain toward working people. The soviets inform society about resolutions that are being implemented and about the results of their implementation. Executive committees and the deputies themselves present regular reports to the electors. Electors have the right to recall their deputy if he has betrayed their trust. From 1971 to 1981, 4,050 deputies were recalled from soviets at various levels, including from the Supreme Soviet.

Bodies of people's control have become an important part of Soviet democracy. They combine state and social control. The basis of this system is 1.3 million groups and branches inside enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions, ministries, and so on.

The main task of people's control, which is widely open, is to make sure that party and government resolutions are implemented, that planned tasks are performed, and that struggle is waged against infringements of state discipline, mismanagement, bureaucratism, and procrastination.

Working teams are playing an important role in the Soviet society's political system. These are basically primary bodies possessing not only economic significance, but sociopolitical significance as well. Many important problems concerning both the state and society are discussed during meetings of these workers teams, and decisions are reached on these problems.

The law on workers teams and on increasing their role in the running of enterprises, institutions, and organizations opens up new possibilities for the further development of socialist democracy and for increasing the productional and sociopolitical activity of every citizen. This is the first law on workers' teams in the history of the Soviet state. Over 110 million people have taken part in talks on this law. The draft was examined during meetings of workforces, in which over 5 million citizens spoke. A total of almost 130,000 remarks and opinions were expressed, and 21 of the 23 articles in the draft were changed.

The CPSU is also constantly concerned for the development of criticism as an effective means of battle against shortcomings. The USSR Constitution places officials under an obligation to examine proposals and opinions submitted by workers within a predetermined dateline, issue suitable replies to these proposals and opinions, take any essential steps in this connection, and not to intimidate anyone for voicing criticism. Should the latter case occur, those guilty are made to face the consequences. The columns of the press and other mass media are widely used in order to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward infringements of the law and order.

Soviet society is making large use of the freedom of speech, of the press, of association, and of the freedom to take part in rallies, marches, and demonstrations. Thanks to these, all citizens may express their opinions and convictions concerning all of society's problems, and -- in accordance with the law -- they may come out in defense of their opinions. Political rights are guaranteed by making public buildings, streets and squares, means of transportation, the press, radio, and television available for use by working people and their organizations.

High Demands

Regarding the honest answering of letters and of oral remarks from citizens as a matter of great political importance, and as a way for working people to take mass part in the running of the state, the party makes high demands of state and social organizations. For example, in the last 5 years alone (between the 25th and 26th party congresses), the CPSU Central Committee received over 3.2 million letters and oral requests, and party committees in the field examined 15 million matters. The proposals and opinions contained in letters are taken into consideration while working out party and state resolutions and in the practical activity of administrative bodies.

Mass Organization of Working People

The CPSU devotes a great deal of attention to increasing the activity of social organizations, and regards this increase of activity as a gradual shift toward communist self-management. Social organizations have obtained the right to undertake legislative activity, which will make it possible for them to influence state policy and take part in the shaping and implementation of this policy.

Social organizations are emerging to the accompaniment of a firm adherence to the principle of voluntariness, and their entire activity is based on self-management in close cooperation with the state. Soviet legislature guarantees social organizations the right conditions to act successfully. Buildings, transportation, printing presses, paper, the mass media, and so on, are all available to them.

The trade unions play a huge role in socialism's political system. They take part in checking productivity, consumption, work norms, and wages, and in encouraging working people morally and materially.

They also play an important role in controlling production, introducing scientific and technical innovations, raising productivity and work quality, and developing socialist competition.

The trade unions' most important task is to protect the interests of working people. They prevent their members from infringing Soviet laws, and protect them against the bureaucratism of some officials. In 1981, for example, 8,283 employees were made to face administrative responsibility for infringements to the work safety and hygiene code, for causing accidents, and for failing to discharge their duties contained in group contracts. This figure includes 206 officials who were dismissed at the request of trade unions.

An energetic role in the country's sociopolitical life is played by the Komsomol, the mass youth organization, which currently numbers 42 million members. This organization's supreme aim is to bring up a generation of politically active people, people who are knowledgeable, who like and know their work, and who are ready to defend their fatherland. The party regards it as its duty to make young people aware of the correctness of Marxism-Leninsim, and to make them faithful to it.

Other social organizations also play an important role in the life of the country. Mass national movements are represented by the Committee of Soviet Women, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and by the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. All in all, there are about 70,000 voluntary national, republic, and local associations and organizations active in the USSR.

Various amateur social organizations are receiving wide publicity in the USSR. They differ from mass social organizations in that they have a lack of a membership roll, a lack of material contributions (in the form of membership dues, and so on), and by being decentralized. They include residential committees of streets and housing blocks, social circles, teams for the protection of public order, parents' committees in schools, library councils, club councils, women's circles, and others. They perform their activity free of charge, motivated by considerations of public welfare. At present, over 31 million people take part in amateur social organizations.

The exercise of rights and liberties is strictly connected with the discharge of citizens' responsibilities. Responsibilities of a political nature, just like political rights and liberties, are an exceedingly important form of activity by the masses in running the state and society.

While giving its citizens far-reaching opportunities for freely expressing their will and opinions concerning social affairs, the socialist state firmly opposes all attempts to use the freedom of speech and other freedoms to harm the interests of the working masses. The law prohibits propaganda warfare, racial hatred, nationalistic bias, and also antisocialist and antihumanitarian views.

These, therefore, are the chief development goals of the Soviet political system, in which the supreme principle is the involvement of more and more millions of people in managing the affairs of society and state, side by side with the direct participation of the Communist Party. "As far as prospects are concerned," Yuriy Andropov stressed at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum (in 1983), "we communists see these prospects in the gradual changeover of the Soviet statehood into social self-management. And this, we believe, will happen by means of a further development of the nation and by means of a wider involvement by the masses in managing the affairs of society and the state."

NEW LENINGRAD PARTY HEAD ON ECONOMIC REFORMS

WA023002 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 1

[LENTASS item: "The Forge of Party Cadres: The Leningrad Higher Party School Has Been Awarded the Order of the October Revolution"]

[Text] On the banner of our country's oldest party educational institution, the biography of which begins with the courses that were created for agitation specialists in the days of October 1917 at the Smol'nyy [Institute] -- the Leningrad Higher Party School -- a new order came to light yesterday: the Order of the October Revolution. The school was awarded that high decoration in recognition of its great merits in the training of party and Soviet cadres.

A festive meeting was held in the Tauric Palace. With a large amount of enthusiasm the participants in that meeting elected a honorary presidium made up of the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The Soviet Anthem sounded loud under the arches of the meeting hall.

The order was fastened onto the VPSh [Higher Party School] banner on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet by 1st Secretary of the party's Leningrad Oblast Committee, L. N. Zaykov.

In the name of the Communists and workers of Leningrad and the oblast, he cordially congratulated the professors and instructors, students, and associates of the VPSh on the well-earned award, on the high value of their contribution to the communist indoctrination of Soviet citizens.

"The bestowing of this award on the Leningrad Higher Party School," L. N. Zaykov said, "is a brilliant example of the constant concern shown by the party and its Central Committee for the further rise in the ideological-theoretical level of the party, Soviet and ideological cadres in confirmity with the needs of the present-day stage of our country's social and political development.

"The peculiarities of the present period in the life of our country were clearly defined in the documents of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the speech given at that Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. They are linked, firstly, with the profound qualitative changes in the productive forces and the concomitant improvement in production relations. Secondly, they are linked with the struggle between the two opposing political philosophies, two political courses -- socialism and imperialism -- a struggle that has reached an intensity and acuity that are unprecedented in the entire postwar period."

You know, the speaker emphasized, the tremendous efforts that the Soviet Union is applying in order to avoid a thermonuclear war, the new stage in the arms race.

The Declaration by the head of our party and our chief of state Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov clearly states that the good will of the USSR, its striving for peace, should not be misinterpreted by anyone as signs of weakness. Any intrigues perpetrated by imperialism will be given the proper response immediately!

Under these conditions an inestimable role is played by the increased intensification of our country's entire national economy, the guaranteeing of the closer interrelationship among the economic, sociopolitical, and ideological processes. And this unity is possible only when the cadres -- and primarily the administrative cadres -- have a complete, thorough mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and the art of being organizers and indoctrinators of the masses. The organizations that have been called upon to

resolve these tasks are the party educational institutions. And it is precisely that assignment that was given to the Leningrad Higher Party School. One can say with complete justification that our collective has been justifying with distinction the trust that has been shown toward it.

Thousands and thousands of graduates of the school have always been in the front line of the struggle for communism. The first graduates of the school, those who were fortunate enough to hear within these walls the fiery word of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, took up rifles in their hands to defend the Leninist cause on the civil war fronts. They were hungry, and their leg wrappers and overcoats served them as clothing and covering. But they were very fortunate people. Because they had a sacred belief in the ideals of the revolution and they carried that belief to the workers, peasants, and soldiers. And it is not by accident that they were called Red agitators.

The years went by. The name of your educational institution was changed several times. But one thing remained unchanged: everyone who mastered the fundamentamentals of Marxism-Leninism here was always, and in all regards, a reliable interpreter of the party's policy.

The graduates during that tumultuous time in the development of the land of soviets included party organizers who lifted up the working nation in the struggle for industrialization, secretaries of rural party cells who were mortally hated and feared by the kulaks, and "25,000-ers," who for all time linked their fate with the collectivization of agriculture.

During the many years in the history of the school there was a period when the auditoriums stood empty and cold. The Tauric Palace was closed, the instructors and students left for the front -- to defend the Motherland, to defend the city of Lenin against the fascist usurpers. Many of them did not return from the war. But the memory of those instructors and students is sacred. It is alive and will always live.

The enemy was standing outside the walls of Leningrad, and it was still a very long way to our Victory, when the classes were renewed in the Tauric Palace. Forty years have passed since then.

Today the Leningrad Higher Party School is a major multi-specialty educational institution, which is successfully carrying out the training and refresher training of the administrative party, Soviet, and journalistic cadres for three union republics, two autonomic republics, and ten oblasts of the RSFSR.

The scientific and instructional activities are carried out by more than 100 scientists in 10 departments. They include 15 doctors of sciences. Every year diplomas attesting to high party-political education are issued to more than 500 persons.

After the promulgation of the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee dealing with the improvement of the training of party and Soviet cadres in higher party schools, you successfully carried out the transition to instruction on the basis of new curricula. Special attention -- and this is correct -- was devoted to the methodology of instructing such disciplines as "Theory and Practice of Communist Indoctrination," "Fundamentals of Psychology and Pedagogy in Party Work," etc. A substantial role in improving the quality of the scientific and educational work was played by the creation of a laboratory for publicizing the experience of party and Soviet work.

An indisputable merit of the collective is the close tie that the teaching process has with the activities of specific enterprises and organizations. "For these purposes," L. N. Zaykov remarked, "it is necessary to continue to involve broadly in this work, as lecturers and speakers, the administrative party and Soviet workers, specialists in the national economy, and scientific and cultural figures."

It is very important that the professor and instructor staff and the students at the school take active part in instructing the ideological cadres of Leningrad and the oblast, and carry out a large amount of lecture work in the outlying areas. During the past year alone, in the CPSU city and rayon committees, primary party organizations, and labor collectives, they gave approximately 3,000 lectures. In a word, the collective is working creatively, fruitfully.

Then L. N. Zaykov said that the party's Central Committee, among the most urgent and most important problems of improving the ideological activities, has especially isolated the question of the selection, placement, and indoctrination of cadres who are authoritative and educated, who are capable of skillfully organizing work and answering for it. There is just one criterion for their efforts -- the level of the political awareness and labor participation of the masses. That principle of the CPSU Central Committee must form the basis of all the work performed by the school.

The deepening of the scientific-technical revolution, the immeasurably increased economic potential of our society, and the increased complexity of production require, in addition to the taking of all steps to reinforce discipline and order, the constant improvement of the quality of party management of the national economy. That work must be based on a solid scientific foundation. The role of the social sciences, and primarily the economic sciences, will increase here as it has never before increased.

What is needed is a decisive turn toward the real-life practical tasks that are posed by life. The social sciences, to the same degree as the natural sciences, must become the effective potential of the party and the entire nation in resolving the vitally important questions of the national economy.

As was noted by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, science has, unfortunately, not yet suggested for implementation the necessary resolutions of important problems, the resolutions that conform to the principles and conditions of developed socialism. In particular, these problems include the selection of the most reliable ways to increase the effectiveness of production, the quality of output, and the principles of scientifically substantiated price determination. The scientists at the Higher Party School can and must make their contribution to the research on these deeply underlying processes.

Emphasizing the need for effective and dynamic counterpropaganda under the conditions of the sharp aggravation of the ideological struggle on the world scene, the party's Central Committee poses large tasks for the scientists in the social sciences. Their scientific works must unmask the intrigues of the bourgeois ideologists and all kinds of "Kremlinologists" and revisionists, and reveal the loathsome core of imperialism, especially the American variety. That fight against anti-Sovietism and anticommunism must be waged aggressively, and must preempt the ideological subversion by the class enemy.

Every lecture and seminar, every scientific study, must combine within itself Bolshevik zeal, political sharpness, and professional skill. It is the honored duty of the school to develop in its students precisely those features of the Leninist-type party propagandist.

The bestowing of the award on the Leningrad Higher Party School occurs at a critical stage in the implementation of the plans for the 11th 5 Year Plan. All our ideological activities must be closely linked with the resolution of the key tasks in the national economy. These tasks are extremely complicated and strained. We are carrying out the most comprehensive, broadest socioeconomic programs, including the Food Program and the Energy Program, and are striving for the intensification of industrial and agricultural production and the acceleration of scientific-technical

progress. In the successful achievement of those goals the CPSU Central Committee counts a great deal upon the Leningrad party organization, upon the large return on our major scientific-technical potential. And the results of every labor day convincingly show that Leningraders are justifying the trust placed in them and are increasing their contribution to the reinforcement of our Motherland's economic and defensive might.

Then L. N. Zaykov dwelt on the first-priority tasks in which the workers of Leningrad and the oblast are engaged.

The preliminary results of the work performed by industry, construction, and transportation during the first nine months of the year indicate that things as a whole are proceeding well. Since the beginning of the year, output of industry which is valued at more than 120 million rubles has been sold in excess of plan. The entire increase in the volumes of production by achieving an increase in the labor productivity was assured. Judged on the basis of the results of the first three years of the five-year plan, we shall achieve the indicators that were stipulated by the plan for comprehensive economic and social development.

The situation is somewhat worse in capital construction. During the first nine months of the year, the plan for the use of capital investments and construction-and-installation operations was incompletely fulfilled. Many important projects will not be activated until the fourth quarter. And that means that at the end of the years the construction workers will have to work very strenuously.

Currently the bringing in of the harvest is coming to an end, and supplies of output are being laid in, including output that has been arriving from other oblasts and republics for winter storage. The efforts of the party and Soviet agencies are aimed at assuring that this work is done more rapidly and with a high level of efficiency, with the losses being kept to the minimum. It is extremely important -- and the party's Oblast Committee is keeping this question under strict supervision -- to prepare well and to conduct well the wintering-over operations in animal husbandry.

Incidentally, it is necessary for all the branches to prepare well for the winter. And we constantly direct the attention of the administrators of enterprises and organizations to that. Yet the very first frosts have caught certain subdivisions in the urban management unawares. There have been interruptions in the providing of heat to apartment buildings. The heating of production areas, building entrances, and stairwells has not been completely promptly everywhere. All these things, which at first glance may seem to be "minor details," can cause serious damage.

Energetic steps are being taken to increase the production, but, most importantly, also to improve the quality of commodities for the public. A large quantity of articles for which there is an increased demand has been produced in addition to the assignment.

Much is being done to resolve the social questions. As was noted, by the beginning of the new school year, five PTU [vocational school] complexes and 17 schools were activated in the city and oblast. The program for construction of housing and children's preschool institutions will also be fulfilled.

There could be more effective work in transportation, although here too the situation is gradually changing for the better.

In each work sector, as is required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary for us to guarantee discipline and organizational spirit. We have succeeded in doing much in this regard.

There has been an intensification of the fight against all kinds of abuses, thefts of socialist property, and parasitism. The steps being taken find the unanimous support of the public.

This line is in complete accordance with basic principle and we shall conduct it persistently and unswervingly.

The Order is being awarded to Leningrad Higher Party School on the eve of USSR Constitution Day.

Yesterday, at the CPSU Oblast Committee, there was a conference of the first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees. There was a detailed discussion of the rate of implementation of the plan for comprehensive economic and social development in all the branches of the national economy and the socialist pledges taken by Leningraders. The participants in the conference supported the initiative taken by various collectives -- those at the Leningrad Mechanical Optics Association imeni V. I. Lenin; the Svetlana Association; the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Sovkhoz, Vsevolozhskiy Rayon; and the Luzhskiy Chemical Plant -- to carry out, on 15 October, a communist subbotnik [donated labor day] in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement for taking a communist attitude toward labor and the 40th anniversary of the complete defeat of the fascist troops at Leningrad.

In a month we shall ceremoniously mark brilliant and joyous holiday -- the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The precelebration competition is broadening and taking on strength. The chief task is to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole. The efforts of the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and of the Soviet and economic agencies, are currently being aimed at carrying out that task.

Soviet citizens look into the future with confidence and optimism. The party is leading us ahead along the Leninist course, on the roads of October. We are firmly aware that this course is the true one and therefore it is invincible!

We have only a small amount of time left before those memorable dates that are so dear to the heart of every Leningrader -- the 40th anniversary of the complete liberation of the city from the enemy blockade and the 60th anniversary of the renaming of Petrograd to Leningrad. The worthy greeting of those celebrations is a matter of honor to every Communist, to every worker.

Those who spoke at the meeting -- rector of the Higher Party School, Professor B. G. Andreyev; party veteran and school graduate, Professor S. N. Kanev; student G. N. Gavrilova; Professor Yu. M. Chernetsovkiy -- expressed their warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for having placed a high evaluation on the labor performed by the school's collective and gave assurances that the Leningrad Order of the October Revolution Higher Party School will continue to execute with distinction the important tasks that have been assigned by the party.

Words of greeting to the participants at the conference were delivered by graduates of the school, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, B. E. Saul, and First Secretary of the party's Tosno City Committee, N. F. Fedorov.

The participants enthusiastically accepted the salutatory message to the CPSU Central Committee and to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Members of the bureau of the CPSU Oblast Committee, secretaries of the party's Leningrad City Committee, and responsible party and Soviet workers participated in the conference.